The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

The Luxemburg Question in the British Parliament.

Severe Criticisms on the Course of Great Britain.

Reported Victory for the Turkish Army in Crete.

More About the Fenian Flurry in Ireland.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Sharp Interpellation of the Government in the British House of Commons—Reply of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Friday, June 14.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. LABOUCHERE asked Lord STANLEY, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for information as to the exact nature of the Luxemburg treaty lately concluded by the delegates of the Great Powers assembled in the Peace Conference in this city. In doing so, he denounced Lord STANLEY'S course as the representative of Great Britain in the Conference, as exhibiting no evidence of statesmanship, but as likely to involve the interests of the kingdom in the rash form of intervention in the Franco-German matter or its more direct consequence. He (Mr. LABOUCHERE) entertained the belief that in the event of a war between France and Germany the guarantee given in the Conference would involve England in the quarrel.

Mr. AYRTOWN also condemned Lord STANLEY'S course in the Conference, and inquired if England was absolutely bound to interfere by arms if Luxemburg should be attacked. If this was so, what became of the power of the Parliament in granting or withholding the regular supplies for war purposes to the Crown?

Lord STANLEY, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that the House of Commons had the power to stop the supplies if it thought fit, and so decide whether the country should go to war or not. Lord STANLEY set forth, in extenuation of his course in the London Conference, the defiant attitude just previously maintained by France and Germany toward each other and the danger of an impending war, of great magnitude, which then existed, recapitulating his statements made to the House the night the Luxemburg treaty was agreed to. Lord Stanley added that had he then hesitated on the part of England to give his adhesion to the collective guarantee, the armies of France and Prussia would be now in the field, and all Europe would be involved in war. All the other nations, as well as all the parties in the country, would then have charged England as being the real author of the calamity. The Luxemburg treaty, as signed in London, did not bind any Power to interfere singly in the eventualities which may arise between France and Germany relative to the future of Luxemburg.

GREECE.

Reported Victory of the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, June 14.

Official advices just received in this city from Crete, state that on the 3d of June OMAR PASHA attacked the Christian insurgents' position in the District of Luzethe, and situated in a rock-bound valley, and one of the strongest places for war purposes on the island.

Several engagements ensued at a place where the insurgents were intrenched.

The Imperial Turkish troops in the end dislodged the Christians, and thus secured possession of the valley.

The reports say that the Cretans lost 500 men killed and wounded, and that the Turks had only 10 men killed and 60 wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenianism in Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, June 14.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Major ANSON moved to reject a petition presented some weeks since from certain parties in Ireland (Reform Leaguers and others) praying for the exercise of Executive leniency toward the Fenian traitors condemned to death in Ireland, and also that the House cancel all mention of its character or reception from the journal of record. The Major denounced the tone of the petition as calculated to incite to fresh acts of rebellion in Ireland, and described the paper itself as a slanderous insult to the British Army.

A lively discussion ensued. Major ANSON'S motion was rejected.

Troops for Canada.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—2 P. M.

The Government will send out a number of troops in the steamship *Belgian* to be stationed in Canada.

IRELAND.

The Fenian Attempt at Rescue.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 15—Evening.

It appears that during the attempt to rescue the Fenian prisoners at Waterford, on Thursday, the military and police came to close quarters with the rioters, and the former used the bayonet freely. A number of the rioters were bayoneted, and two deaths have taken place therefrom, the second one being reported today.

SPAIN.

Instructions on South American Matters.

MADRID, Friday, June 14.

Fresh official instructions have been furnished by the Queen's Cabinet to the Spanish Minister in Washington, relative to the issue of the war quarrel between Spain and the South American Republics, and his diplomatic duty therein.

The Spain-Chili Affair.

MADRID, Saturday, June 15.

The Spanish Government has decided to send an Envoy Extraordinary to Washington with new orders in regard to the Chilian difficulties.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Bismarck at Home.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 15—Evening.

King WILLIAM and Count VON BISMARCK arrived in this city to-day from Paris.

The Czar at Darmstadt.

DARMSTADT, Saturday, June 15.

The Emperor ALEXANDER, of Russia, is at this place for a brief sojourn.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—Noon.

Consols for money, 94⅜.

United States Five-twenties.......73⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......79⅛
Erie Railway Shares.......40⅛

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ¼ and are now quoted at 94⅛.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have advanced ⅛ and the quotation now is 73¼.

Illinois and Erie Railway Shares are without change.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—3 P. M.

Consols for money.......94⅛
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.......73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......79⅛
Erie Railway Shares.......40⅛

LONDON, Saturday June 15—Evening.

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Consolidated Bonds of 1890 closed to-day at 25½.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 15—Evening

United States Bonds have advanced; the closing price to-day for the issue of 1862 was 78.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 15—Noon.

COTTON—Estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS buoyant. Corn 38s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d. California Wheat, 13s. 6d. Oats 3s. 7d. Peas 37s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 75s. Beef, 130s. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 41s. Cheese, 64s.

PRODUCE heavy. Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 1d. Resin—Fine, 12s.: Common, 7s. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Pot Ashes, 30s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Sperm Oil nominal at 115.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 15—2 P. M.

There are no changes to report in the Cotton, Breadstuffs or Provision Markets since the noon report.

In the Produce Market Tallow has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 44s. 3d. Other articles are without alteration.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. There are no changes in other articles.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 15—3 P. M.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 38s. 9d. California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 37s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 8d.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

PROVISIONS—Pork 75s. Beef 130s. Lard 50s. Bacon 41s. Cheese 64s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 1d. Pot Ashes 30s. 6d. Resin—Common 7s.; Fine 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Tallow 44s. Clover Seed, 42s.

LONDON, Saturday, June 15—3 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Linseed Oil, 42s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 15—Evening.

Petroleum has slightly declined, the latest sales of Standard White being at 39 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, June 15—2 P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. ANDERSON, from Boston on the 5th inst., has arrived here, *en route* to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 4.

The steamship *Weser*, from Southampton on June 4, arrived at this port yesterday.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh left Marseilles June 1, in command of the *Galatea*, for Gibraltar.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Sir JOHN PACKINGTON has decided that the three battalions of infantry which were last year added to the Irish establishment in consequence of the Fenian disturbance, shall at once be withdrawn."

The *Sunday Gazette* says: "The boroughs which Mr. LAING'S motion will deprive of one member each, viz.: those having a population under 10,000 and above 7,000, return a large preponderance of Liberal members, 19 to 7. Of the thirteen boroughs, Stamford alone returns two Conservatives; Buckingham, Bridgenorth, Cockermouth, Guildford and Newport send one of each political persuasion, and the remainder Liberal. In the not very improbable event of the success of Mr. GASELEE'S amendment, totally disfranchising all boroughs with a population of not less than 5,000—Marlborough, Northallerton, Enesham, Wells, Dartmouth, Wetford, Honiton, Lyme, Ashburnham and Arundel—the House would lose seven Liberal and nine Conservative members."

The *Times* says: "Advices from Constantinople state that the projected visit of the Sultan to the Paris Exhibition is regarded by all classes with lively satisfaction. This feeling is strong alike in political and financial circles."

The Paris *Etendard* says: "The guaranteeing Powers have agreed upon the terms of a note to be addressed to Constantinople with reference to Candia. This note, it is said, will insist anew upon the absolute necessity of the adoption by the Porte of radical and efficacious measures, calculated to put an end to the present crisis in Candia. It will also point out the danger of the disturbances in Candia extending to other provinces of the Turkish Empire, should the present state of things be prolonged; and it will advise a solution which shall satisfy the desires of the Cretan Christians."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Rumors of a dissolution of the Corps Legislatif continue to circulate, but I do not believe that any such step is likely, as the next Chamber returned would contain an Opposition far more determined and prowerful than the present Legislature."

The belief is general that the visit of the Czar is connected with the revision of the treaty of 1856, and other matters connected with the Eastern question.

The Emperor of Austria will stay in Paris from the 1st to the 10th of July. The Empress will accompany him.

A dispatch from Florence says: "In the Italian Parliament the budget for public works for 1867 has come on for discussion. It was resolved that there should be no general debate, and that the Chamber would at once proceed to the discussion of the different clauses."

A telegram from Madrid says: "It is expected that the Government will shortly lay before the Cortes some important financial bills, one referring to the unification of the public debt of Spain in one 3 per cent. consolidated stock.

The Committee of the Congress on the modification of the standing orders presented their report. The general discussion on the budget has concluded. The debates upon each separate clause will commence immediately. In the Senate the bill fixing the annual contingent of 40,000 men was passed. The Government have accepted the amendment granting the Government powers to call out the reserve by a single decree."

A dispatch from Brussels says: "It is stated that the King will return to Brussels in order to receive the King of Prussia, who will remain here one day on his road to Paris."

A telegram from Fiume says: "The election of deputies from this town to the Hungarian Diet has been held."

A telegram from St. Petersburgh says: "An imperial decree has been published whereby all political prosecutions still pending in reference to the latest risings are quashed, and all persons implicated, except criminal offenders, are amnestied. No fresh prosecutions will be instituted in reference to the last Polish insurrection. All Poles interned in Russia will be allowed to return to their homes. Polish priests will be allowed to return to their homes, and natives of the Western Provinces will receive permission to remove to Poland. All Polish priests are to be subject to the Governor of Poland, as well as to their Bishops."

FRANCE.

The Reception of the Czar at Paris.

Paris (June 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Parisians do not seem transported with joy at the honor paid them by the presence of the Emperor ALEXANDER in their fair city. Still the novelty of the sight attracted thousands to the streets this day. The Boulevards, from the Rue de la Paix and even as far as the Madeleine, to the Boulevards of Strasbourg and Magenta, and all the approaches to the Northern Railway terminus, were thronged with people; and many of the houses, particularly the *cafés*, restaurants, theatres and the shops of the Court tradesmen, were adorned with French and Russian flags and streamers. The windows were filled with spectators an hour and more before the arrival of the great personages—for the day was lovely, the heat not too oppressive, and Parisian people dearly love sights of every description. The streets were lined with people, seated before *café* doors, walking, driving or standing patiently to see the show for an hour and more before it opened. At a few minutes after 4 the Emperor NAPOLEON drove slowly along the Italian Boulevards on his way to the station to meet his Imperial brother. To the general disappointment, he was in a close carriage. He had no escort of any kind, and not even an outrider. There were some cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*," but the people nearest to the carriage saluted him by respectfully taking off their hats. He reached the terminus at a quarter past 4 o'clock, and in a few minutes afterward came the Czar. After a pause of a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, during which greetings were exchanged, and presentations of the Ministers, the Marshal commanding the Imperial Guard and the Army of Paris, as well as of the Prefects of the Seine and Police were made, the Czar entered the Emperor's carriage, and his suite the other Imperial carriages provided for them, and the *cortége* proceeded. It came down the magnificent Boulevard of Magenta, the Boulevard Strasburg, the Boulevards Montmartre and Italien, turned down the Rues de la Paix, Castiglione, and Rivoli, as far as the colonnade of the old Louvre, which is entered by the gate facing the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and so on by the Cour Napoleon III. and the Place du Carrousel, passing under the triumphal arch to the Palace of the Tuileries. The carriages were preceded and followed by detachments of Lancers and the squadron of the Centgardes; as they passed along the Boulevards there were cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*;" but that which occasionally rose above the others, at least on that part of the line where I stood, was "*Vive la Pologne*," and the cry "*Pologne! Pologne! Pologne!*" was uttered with increasing force wherever the Russian uniform was seen, as if those from whom it came desired that "*Vive la Pologne!*" should not be mistaken for "*Vive Napoleon!*" On the arrival of the strangers at the Palace of the Tuileries, the personages now in Paris and the great officers of State were formally presented to the Czar. After the reception he proceeded with his suite to the Palace of the Elysee by the great avenue of the garden, the Place de la Concorde, the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and the Avenue Marigny. The masses of people then dispersed, and the boulevards and streets soon recovered their ordinary appearance.

Popular Feeling Toward the Czar—Anti-Russian Demonstrations.

Paris (June 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

The experiment of bringing the Russian Autocrat to Paris was a bold one. The national vanity was, and no doubt is, greatly gratified at the visit of so great a potentate; but the events of which Poland has been the theatre are too recent, the ruthless chastisement inflicted upon the Poles, and the manner in which the humane interference of the French Government was received by the Minister, who is now in Paris, are too fresh in the memory of the population to be obliterated by flatteries addressed to their *amour-propre*. Whether the Poles have or have not contributed toward their own national ruin, whether they have or have not proved themselves unfit for self-government or for independence is not the question. Whatever their demerits, the cause of their country has always been dear to the French people. No Frenchman but knows that Poles have not spared their blood in the cause of his country; that they fought in the French armies with bravery and fidelity, and that the first NAPOLEON did nothing for their country, though he might easily have restored it as an independent State. There are many Poles established in Paris, naturalized Frenchmen, engaged in commercial and industrial pursuits; several have attained eminence in science and letters, and one of the most distinguished economists in France is a Pole. This sentiment in favor of Poland is not confined to any class of politicians in particular; the Legitimists and clerical party from community of religious faith, and the Liberals from sympathy with a down-trodden nationality, are on this point agreed. The *Gazette de France* observes with truth that if a sense of decorum prevents the population from expressing their true sentiments by loud manifestations and cries of "*Vive la Pologne*," it is not less certain that each says to himself, as he sees passing before him one of those Potentates who reign by means of the sword and rifled cannon, "There goes the vanquisher of the rights, the liberty, and the conscience of citizens; his power has bent all beneath his yoke, and his triumph is the moral defeat of our rights and our liberties." When the name of the Czar, the name of MOURAVIEFF, occurs as the vanquisher of all those who have sacrificed their lives in defence of their religious and political faith, the recollection of so many noble citizens executed, so many priests killed or exiled, so many women and children persecuted, is ever present:

"In vain you decorate your windows with banners fringed with gold, hang with garlands trees and railroad stations; they are not feelings of joy which the sight of absolute Sovereigns excites. Involuntarily we say to ourselves that their glory is not in accordance with the progress of humanity, and we repeat with the poet, that if peoples are powerful only by their Kings, it is only by peoples that Kings are great."

The sight of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF recalls the memory of one of the most painful checks which French diplomacy has received in modern times, and the *Gazette* reproduces the dispatches exchanged between him and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of Poland. It concludes:

"Such is the history of the Czar and his Minister; of the men whom we behold passing before our eyes, followed by a brilliant escort, along the boulevards of our capital; and are Frenchmen expected to go out joyfully to meet this mighty master of 1,200,000 bayonets! No! there are some things impossible. The people are not obliged to practise diplomacy: and they cannot be blamed when they refuse to lend themselves to refined combinations of a complicated policy. Their instinct and their sentiments are the safeguard of the genius which characterizes their patriotism."

A far different journal, *Le Temps*, declares that France received from Russia, in the negotiations of 1863, an offence more serious than that which Prussia would have inflicted even if she had refused to evacuate Luxemburg. The public feeling is roused when the incessant extermination of Poland is thought of, for it is the extermination of Poland which has given to Russia her immense and priceless preponderance. The time is gone by when Russia would offer France compensation in exchange for her complacency in the East, and the question of the Rhine frontier is no longer with Russia. "The Russian alliance," it observes—

"Detestable as it is as regards principles, would be more than a cheat as regards interests. We trust that nothing of the kind is preparing; but it is painful enough not to be able to announce a certainty. The exclusion of a Russian alliance should be a fixed principle in our foreign policy."

The *Journal de Paris* also notices the correspondence between the Russian and French Ministers of Foreign Affairs on Poland, and asks, "What has Russia done since?"

"She has aggravated the system of which we then thought proper to complain. Nevertheless, Paris puts on at this moment her festive aspect; flags and streamers are displayed from her windows; and the boulevards get ready their illuminations—the same gas they were lighted up with for the deliverance of Venice. We are to receive brilliantly the same Minister who wrote the circular of the 7th of September, and the Sovereign who accompanies him. These are the little mysteries and the little metamorphoses of policy."

SOUTHERN ITALY.

Exciting Affair with Brigands.

Naples (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

An exciting brigand affair has lately taken place in the Province of Chieti, where the Chief COLAJUTA, long one of the scourges of the Abruzzi, has been captured and killed. In spite of a premium of 2,500 lire which was set on his head, he has hitherto escaped, but the Prætor of Sassa, SIMONETTI, hearing that on a certain day he would be in the house of a certain priest called CIANCARDEA, accompanied by National Guards and soldiers, surrounded the place. SIMONETTI and an officer entered alone, and found the brigand and the priest seated face to face. On being summoned to surrender, COLAJUTA, who was not at all disconcerted, threw himself on the Prætor with his dagger, when the latter fired at him with a double-barreled gun, though missing him. The officer, fearing to use his gun, lest he might wound his companion, collared the brigand, who, giving him several blows of his dagger, escaped into the next room. Here he was encountered by a soldier, who fired at him without any fatal results, as his gun was loaded with small shot, and he himself fell a victim. SIMONETTI again fired with the other barrel, and wounded the brigand in the shoulder, who, refusing to surrender, fought like a madman with his dagger and wounded SIMONETTI. At last it was found necessary to surround him, and knock him down like a wild beast with the butt ends of their muskets. So ended the most ferocious assassin of the Abruzzi. The poor soldier leaves behind him a wife and two daughters, in whose favor all who had any claim to it renounced the premium of 2,500 lire.

Another incident, not less exciting, and much sadder, occurred lately in the SILA district. Eight brigands presented themselves in the wood, where eighty men were at work, and ranged them in line. Selecting those who belonged to Pietrafitta and Avigliano, and sending them off, they commenced a slaughter of the others, and with the bayonet killed eighteen, threatening to return if a companion lately arrested was not liberated. The Sila is in Calabria Citra; and it is easy to judge of the civilization of a province when such facts take place in open day.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Opening of Certain Ports to United States Trade—Official Announcements—General News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 13.

The following official announcement is published in the Japan *Herald* of May 25:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, OSACA, May 17, 1867.

In pursuance of previous arrangements which have been duly confirmed in this city, the citizens of the United States are informed that the port of Hiago, and one on the west coast of Nippon, also the Cities of Yeddo and Osaca, will be opened on the first of January next. Grounds for the purpose of residences and trade have been set apart at Hiago and Osaca, and similar arrangements for Yeddo and the port on the west coast will be completed at an early day, and notice given accordingly.

(Signed) R. B. VAN VALKENBURG, United States Minister, &c.

Her Majesty's steamer *Serpent* has gone to survey the new port on the West coast, which will probably be near the province of Rangee.

Four vessels had arrived at Hiago, loaded with rice and coals for the Japanese from American, English, Dutch and French ports. The exports of tea from that port for a fortnight were six hundred piculs, at $15 84 per picul.

Freights to New-York per steamer were quoted at $45 ℔ 40 feet. Exchange on London, six months, 4s. 6d. The exports for the season were: Tea, 7,593,000 pounds; silk, 11,619 bales. The prospects of the new crop of silk were good. Trade has been exceptionally dull during the whole Spring, and any improvement was unlooked for until the commencement of the new season.

Queen VICTORIA'S birthday was celebrated at Yokohama by the British residents and the Japanese at Kanagwha. The ships in the harbor fired salutes in honor of the occasion. The English, however, were unrepresented by any war vessel at the time.

Another Japanese has arrived at San Francisco, with the intention of studying the science of running machinery.

Dr. HEPBURN has completed his Japanese Dictionary. The words are in Japanese and Roman characters. The work is far in advance of anything of the kind yet attempted.

A severe earthquake was experienced at Nagasaki on the 5th of May, and another on the 14th. This unusual phenomenon at that place caused great alarm.

A Mr. BROWN and his partner, formerly of the firm of DON & Co., of Shanghae, have been seized and confined in a place called Sanboro, near Nagasaki, but by the intercession of the British Consul both were released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 14.

The following is a summary of the arrangements made for opening the Japanese ports:

First—The Japanese Government will form at Hiago a settlement for the foreigners of all the nations having treaties with Japan, the ground to be situated between the town of Kabe and the Ikuta River.

Second—As soon as the ground granted in the preceding article is occupied, if more space should be required, the settlement will be extended. The Japanese owning ground in the town of Kabe will be granted permission to lease the same to foreigners.

Third—The Government will set aside a part of Osaca, within which foreigners may hire houses and reside, but no Japanese is to be compelled to rent his house to foreigners, who are to employ the same facilities at Osaca for leasing grounds as at other posts.

Fourth—Describes the limits of the grounds alluded to in the preceding articles.

Fifth—The Japanese Government will prepare the sites at Hiago and in Osaca, for the occupation of foreigners, by the 1st of January next.

Sixth—The Government is to be reimbursed the costs of preparing the sites for the use of foreigners by rents on the lands, which are to be divided into lots. The amount of their rents is to be based on the aggregate total outlay of the Government.

Seventh—The ground leased to foreigners at Hiago and Osaca is to be subject to the payment of an annual rate sufficient to keep in repair, to drain, clean, light and maintain order in the settlement, and also to the ordinary land tax, payable at the present date to the Japanese Government.

Eighth—The Government is not to grant or dispose of the ground set aside in the preceding articles at Hiago and Fsoca to any foreigner for Government or private buildings, or other purposes, except at public auction. Foreign Consuls are not to be provided with separate grants of land within or without the foreign settlements.

Ninth—In determining the prices of the lands leased to foreigners at Hiago and Osaca, the Japanese is to consult the foreign representatives.

Tenth—Insurable warehouses are to be provided by the Government at both Hiago and Isaca, in the same manner as is stipulated in the Convention of Yeddo.

Eleventh—The Government is to lay out a cemetery for the use of all nations at Hiago, and another at Osaca, the expense of maintaining and repairing which is to be borne by the foreign communities.

Twelfth—The Government will select at Yeddo in concert with the foreign representatives, a port on the west coast, in which another foreign settlement may be formed.

Houses can be rented by foreigners within Yeddo in accordance with the treaty and convention above mentioned on the basis of the present arrangement.

Voyage of the Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 13.

The steamship *Colorado*, during the first part of her outward voyage, had heavy weather and strong Westerly winds; after which she experienced fine weather the greater part of the time. She made the run from Yokohama to Hong Kong in five and a half days. There were three deaths among the Chinese passengers. On her return she was met off the Yantzee River by the steamer *Yesso*, with passengers and freight from Shanghai. She left Yokohama on May 25, with 230 passengers for San Francisco and 50 for New-York, and had 940 tons of freight, including 20 tons for New-York. From the 1st of June she had good weather nearly all the time. The general health of those on board has been excellent.

The *Colorado* left at Hong-Kong the United States war-vessel *Monocacy*, at Yokohama the *Shenandoah*, and at Osaca the *Hartford* and *Wyoming*.

POLITICAL NEWS.

At a meeting of citizens of Randolph County, Ga., the following, with other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully petition Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, of the United States Army, in command of this Military District, in case the Courts decide to oppose the Stay Law, and in case an effort is made before the reorganization of the State to enforce the collection of debts, by levy and sale of property, to interpose his power and grant relief to the people by prohibiting the sale of their property.

2. We respectfully recommend to our fellow-citizens in every county in this State, to select and vote for delegates to represent them in the approaching Convention, those who are in sympathy, interest and opinion with the masses of the people, and who will be prepared to deliberate and adopt such means of final relief as will be equitable and just, and enable the people to sustain, without despair, the burdens of the situation in which they are placed.

The first panel of the Grand Jury at the recent session of the Superior Court of Muscogee County, Ga., in the conclusion of their labors returned to the Court certain matters in their regular presentments, a portion of which after being read in open Court were, at the instance of the presiding Judge, stricken out. The rejected portions advised the people to avoid political discussions and meetings, and secret societies, and condemned "the incendiary teachings and harangues of men whose only aims are the procurement of political power."

Gen. GRIFFIN, on the 9th inst., sent a list of twenty-five persons to the Mayor of Galveston, Texas, from which he is to select his policemen. Five are negroes.

The Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* urges Ex-Gov. CURTIN for the Vice-Presidency, regarding it as a foregone conclusion that Gen. GRANT will be the Union candidate for the Presidency.

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, of Pittsburgh, Penn., declines being again a candidate for Congress. He has represented his district four consecutive terms.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Continued Illness of Judge Fisher—The Jury Finally Impaneled.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

The Criminal Court was again opened this morning by Judge Wylie, who had adjourned the Circuit Court until Monday morning, and announced that he would proceed to impanel a jury in the case of Surratt.

Judge Fisher continues ill and requires the frequent attendance of his physicians.

Judge Wylie said it was not his purpose to proceed with the trial of this case, but he would sit here today for the purpose of impaneling a jury. He did not wish to put the parties to expense, and unless a jury was impaneled before Monday, the proceedings would have to be commenced *de novo*. By Monday he hoped another Judge would be here to proceed with the trial. At present both Judges, Olin and Carter, were out of the city. It was only for the purpose of preventing delay that he had adjourned his own Court and consented to preside here.

The prisoner was brought into Court at 9:20 A. M., there being a very large crowd in the court-room at the time.

The Judge announced that he would now hear the excuses of jurors.

Mr. Norman B. Smith was excused by reason of physical disability.

District-Attorney Carrington said he was not present in Court when Judge Wylie made his opening statement, and he wanted to refer to the fact that the proceedings already taken would drop unless a jury was impaneled before Monday.

Judge Wylie said that was why he was sitting here.

Mr. Carrington said that was one difficulty, but there was another, whether if the jury was empaneled by one Judge and another Judge took his place to try the case the trial would come within the requirements of the law. The law also required that when one Judge was trying a cause and he requested another Judge to continue the trial, that request should be in writing.

Judge Wylie—How do you know that I have not such a request.

Mr. Carrington said he could not of course know anything about that; but difficulties arose and he asked if it would be a legal proceeding for one Judge to empanel a part of a jury; a second Judge to complete the panel, and a third Judge to continue the trial. Judge Fisher has decided some very important points and has impaneled three jurors and he doubted whether there was any legal right for one Judge to impanel the jury, another to complete it, and yet a third to try the case.

Mr. Pierrepont—It would be three Judges trying one case.

Judge Wylie said that but one Judge was sitting here, and it was not worth while to waste time in discussing the point raised by Mr. Carrington. The law knows neither Judge Wylie, Judge Olin nor Judge Fisher—but knew only the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Carrington remarked that he simply desired to suggest the difficulties.

Judge Wylie said he was not disposed to make any argument in the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said that in law three Judges could not sit in one case.

Judge Wylie—It is not three Judges sitting—it is only one Judge sitting here.

Mr. Pierrepont said he doubted whether the case could go on legally.

Mr. Bradley asked if it would be pretended that if one Judge was taken sick in the midst of a trial an other could not sit,

Mr. Pierrepont said—Not in a murder case.

Judge Wylie said if the prosecution had any objection it should be reduced to writing, and he would overrule the objection.

Mr. Carrington said it was a question with him whether the prosecution had an appeal.

Judge Wylie said if there was no appeal, it was not worth while to waste time in discussing the point.

Mr Carrington said he had simply called the attention of the Court to the subject, as it was his duty to do.

Judge Wylie said he had no doubt that Mr. Carrington felt it his duty to call up this matter, but he would, nevertheless, overrule the point.

Other jurors were then called.

Matthew G. Emery was excused on account of the illness of his wife, a physician certifying that her removal to another air was absolutely necessary, and also that Mr. Emery was not in good health.

William H. Harrows upon being questioned, said he would rather not sit upon a jury like this. He had not formed an opinion and had no conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, but he produced a physician's certificate and was excused.

Daniel Breed had formed an opinion and had come fully to a conclusion in the case. He was declared to be incompetent.

John R. Evans had formed an opinion from the evidence given at the trial of the conspirators, but so far as he could analyze his own mind he did not believe the opinion he had formed would prevent the rendition of an impartial verdict. He had no conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, and was declared a competent juror, but was challenged by the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Carrington here submitted the following objection to further proceedings to-day:

The District-Attorney on the part of the United States objects to any proceedings to impanel a jury, on the ground that this term ends on Monday next, June 17, 1867; that the Judge—to wit, Judge Fisher—assigned to hold the present term, is sick and not present; that he was present on Thursday last; that another Judge—to wit, Judge Carter—is assigned to the next term of this criminal Court, and that as the commencement of the impaneling of the jury was by Judge Fisher, it is submitted by the District-Attorney to be illegal to proceed before Judge Wylie to complete the impaneling of the jury in this case. EDWARD C. CARRINGTON,
U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.
JUNE 15, 1867.

The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. Carrington excepted to the ruling.

Thomas Blayden had formed an opinion, and was so biased that he feared he could not decide impartially. He was excused.

John Van Riswick had not formed an opinion.

Mr. Pierrepont desired to ask the juror his opinion of the guilt or innocence of the conspirators at a former trial, but the question was overruled, and Mr. Van Riswick was challenged by the prosecution.

Joseph F. Brown had formed an opinion, and believed his mind was so biased that it would be difficult for him to decide with impartiality. He would be afraid to trust himself. He was declared incompetent.

Thomas Berry had formed an opinion from reading an account of the trial of the conspirators, and from the account of the arrest of Surratt. His bias was, however, not strong enough to prevent his rendering an impartial verdict. He had no conscientious scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was declared a competent juror and was sworn.

John H. Crane had formed an opinion, but did not think it had so biased his mind as to make him partial. He was opposed to capital punishment, but would render a verdict in accordance with the law and facts. He was declared competent and challenged by the prisoner's counsel.

William Helmick had formed an opinion, but he did not think he was so biased as to be partial. He should much regret being placed on the trial, however, on account of his conviction against capital punishment. He was excused.

George T. McGlue had formed an opinion, and it was so strong that he would fear to trust himself. He might render an impartial verdict, but his feelings were such that he might not be able to act in an entirely unprejudiced manner; but of that he was not sure. Challenged by the prisoner.

George A. Bohrer said he understood that Surratt was indicted with others, and he would like to hear the names of the other conspirators read.

Judge WYLIE said that had no bearing upon the case.

Mr. Bohrer said he had formed an opinion upon the case, and had said he could not convict Mrs. Surratt upon the evidence adduced at the conspiracy trial, and he understood that the prisoner was indicted as a co-conspirator.

Judge Wylie said that had nothing to do with it, and he declared Mr. Bohrer competent, and he was sworn.

Mr. C. C. Schneider had formed an opinion, but his mind was not so biased as to make him partial. He was accepted and sworn.

Mr. Upton H. Ridenow had formed an opinion upon the subject, and would have much to overcome to render an impartial verdict. His bias was so strong that he would fear to sit upon the jury. He was excused.

Isaac Ross had not expressed an opinion, and had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was challenged by the prisoner's counsel.

George J. Zufferl had formed an opinion, but it was not sufficient to make him partial. He was challenged by the prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Thomas E. Lloyd had formed an opinion relative to the case, and so far as he could analyze his own mind, he doubted whether he could render an impartial verdict. He was declared incompetent.

W. W. Burdette had formed an opinion, but it was not of such a character as to make him partial. He was so strongly opposed to capital punishment, however, that he was declared incompetent.

Frederick Bates had formed an opinion, and believed it was too strong to allow him to render an impartial verdict. He was declared incompetent.

Moses T. Parker had formed an opinion, but believed he could act impartially from the law and evidence. He had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was declared a competent juror, but was challenged by the prisoner.

Nicholas Acker had formed an opinion, but did not believe it would affect his judgment after hearing the evidence. He was not opposed to capital punishment. In answer to a question by Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Acker said he was partly American and partly German. He was born in Germany, but had long lived here. He was declared a competent juror, but was excused upon producing a physician's certificate of disability.

John L. Kidwell was excused upon producing a certificate of three physicians that his attendance at his drug-store was absolutely necessary to the public health.

John I. Mitchell had formed an opinion from the reading of the evidence at the trial of the assassination conspirators. He had subsequently, while traveling, had a long conversation with a witness in regard to that trial; that conversation had made such an impression upon his mind that he had come to a conclusion in his own mind, and he was afraid that, with his strong impressions of the case, it might be a life-long regret with him to be placed on the jury. He was excused.

Jenkin Thomas was excused upon a physician's certificate that he was subject to rheumatism, and was now suffering from it.

Joseph L. Pearson had formed an opinion, but that opinion might be changed. He was opposed to capital punishment unless the evidence was of a very positive character. In answer to a question by Mr. Bradley, he said he had paid school tax but none on real estate. He was declared competent, but was challenged by the defence.

Wm. Ballanty had expressed an opinion, but was not biased. He was challenged by the defence.

William Flint was excused on account of having a sick child at home.

Patrick Fleming had formed an opinion, but could decide according to the law and evidence. He was challenged by the prosecution.

James Y. Davis had not formed an opinion, and was not opposed to capital punishment. He was accepted and sworn.

John Marketer was excused upon a physician's certificate of disability.

Columbus Alexander answered all questions satisfactorily, and was accepted and sworn.

William H. Baldwin had expressed an opinion and was biased. He was declared incompetent.

John W. Simms had not expressed an opinion, but had scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, and could not conscientiously render a verdict of guilty where the penalty would be death. He was declared incompetent.

John T. Gwin had expressed an opinion, but he did not think he was so biased that he could not render an impartial verdict. He had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was declared competent, but was challenged by the defence. It was subsequently agreed that Mr. Gwin should be sworn, when the bailiff was sent for him, but could not find him.

Washington B. Williams, Augustus B. Stoughton, Peter Hepburn and W. J. Reostrake were declared incompetent, they having expressed an opinion, and declared themselves so biased that they could not safely sit upon the jury.

Wm. McLain had formed an opinion, but not such a one as would bias his judgment. He was accepted and sworn.

James Maguire had formed an opinion, but it was not such a one as would bias his judgment. He was opposed to capital punishment. He was declared a competent juror.

Mr. Maguire said he would like to be excused. He was of the same religious faith as the prisoner, and had seen it stated that the prosecution did not want Catholics on the jury.

Judge Wylie said that did not incapacitate him or have any effect on his right to serve. He thought Mr. Maguire competent.

He was challenged by the prosecution.

John Wilson had formed an opinion, and it had made him altogether one-sided on the question. He was declared incompetent.

Wm. H. Barbour had expressed an opinion, but was not biased. He was, however, opposed to capital punishment, and had heretofore been rejected as a juror on account of his scruples upon that subject. He was declared incompetent.

George L. Sheriff had formed an opinion, and it was of such a nature that it would require the most explicit evidence on one side to overcome his convictions. He was declared incompetent.

Samuel Bacon was excused on account of illness.

John Alexander, William Bryan, Lot Flannery and Patrick White had formed opinions which would make it difficult for them to render an impartial verdict, and were declared incompetent.

William J. Murtogh answered all the questions satisfactorily, but was excused on account of being a public officer.

Charles H. Ames answered all questions satisfactorily, but was challenged by the prisoner.

James M. Lalla was excused on account of sickness.

James Small and Jonathan Kirkwood answered all questions satisfactorily, but was challenged by the prisoner.

Amos Hunt had formed an opinion, and knew nothing of the prisoner. He was not opposed to capital punishment. Challenged by the defence.

Jacob Ramsburg had formed an opinion, but could be converted by the evidence. He had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was challenged by the defence.

George Clendenin had formed an opinion unfavorable to the prisoner from the evidence adduced at the trial of the assassination conspirators, and he was much biased; besides, he had charge of Glenwood Cemetery, and could not well leave his duties there. He was excused.

Benj. F. Morsell had formed an opinion, but was not biased. He had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment, and was declared competent, and was accepted and sworn.

John W. Ray had formed an opinion and was much biased. He was declared incompetent.

John Marbury, Jr., had formed an opinion, but was not biased. Challenged by the defence.

Ephraim Wheeler had formed an opinion, but he could be convinced by the evidence. He had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was declared competent and was challenged by the prisoner.

C. M. Siousss had formed an opinion and was much biased. He was declared incompetent.

Benjamin Summy had formed an opinion, and was under a strong bias, and it would require much evidence to remove his present conviction. He was declared incompetent.

Adam Gaddis had formed an opinion, but could decide the case, he thought, according to the law and the evidence. In answer to a question by Mr. Bradley he said his store was at the Navy-yard, on the road to Surrattsville, and he had heard frequent conversations relative to this case.

Judge Wylie said that was no disqualification. Mr. Gaddis was challenged by the prisoner.

Thomas Clarke had formed an opinion, and feared he was so biased that it would be difficult for him to render an impartial verdict. He was declared incompetent.

William Lord had formed an opinion, but was biased. He had no scruples upon the subject of capital punishment. He was declared competent, and challenged by the prisoner.

Horatio Browning was excused on a physician's certificate of disability.

Benjamin E. Gittings answered all questions satisfactorily, and was declared competent. He asked to be excused on the ground that he was summoned for the Grand Jury next Court.

Judge Wylie said his being placed on this jury would be a good excuse for not appearing upon the Grand Jury. He was accepted and sworn.

Wm. M. Galt had formed an opinion but was not biased. Challenged by the defence.

N. C. McKnew answered all questions satisfactorily, but was challenged by the defence.

Lemuel Towers was excused on the ground of physical disability, as was also George Langley.

Agusto Schneider was excused on account of being in public employment.

R. M. Coombs was excused on account of being engaged on corporation work.

Joseph G. Waters had formed an opinion and had a strong bias. He was declared incompetent.

Wm. W. Birth was then called, and having answered all the questions satisfactorily, he was accepted and sworn,—thus completing the panel.

The jury is composed as follows:

Wm. B. Todd, J. R. Barr, Robert Ball, George A. Bohrer, Thomas Berry, C. C. Schnieder, James Y. Davis, Columbus Alexander, Wm. McLean, B. F. Morsell, Benjamin E. Gittings, and Wm. W. Birth.

Mr. Carrington suggested that the twelfth juror, Mr. Birth, be not now sworn, in order that the jurors may go home till Monday morning.

Mr. Bradley said it would be very well if the defence had not understood from their brothers on the other side that the panel would not be made up until all the jurors were sworn. Therefore, all the week's work would be lost unless all were sworn. A recess could, however, be agreed upon until this evening, when, unless all are sworn, the panel will not be completed.

Mr. Pierrepont said this question was put before Judge Fisher the day before he left the bench, and the conclusion announced from the seat. He (Mr. Pierrepont) supposed counsel on both sides had agreed that if the jury were sworn before ten o'clock on Monday morning the law would be complied with. This could be done on Monday without keeping the jury confined in the meantime.

Mr. Merrick remarked his learned brother was in error as to the conclusions. It was suggested that the time limited for the obtaining of a jury was Saturday night, and he had said that at the common law a term of a Court never ended till the first day of the succeeding term. But there was great doubt as to what might be done by the Court on the first day of a new term as to the old one. He understood that the case could not be continued to the new term unless a jury be empanneled to-day. It was expedient the jurors all be sworn to-day.

Mr. Carrington said his object was that the jury should not be kept in confinement till Monday morning.

The Court said that at common law a day could not be divided.

Mr. Pierrepont—Could we not adjourn till Sunday night.

The Court—We could not, as Sunday is *dies non*.

Mr. Pierrepont said they wanted to arrange for the jurors to have their freedom till Sunday.

Mr. Bradley had doubts as to whether the jury could be separated.

The Court replied that counsel could not bind themselves to waive that proposition.

Mr. Bradley asked whether they could not get all the jury impaneled by 9 or 10 o'clock to-night.

Mr. Pierrepont supposed that would work against the prisoner.

Mr. Bradley did not know what the decision of the next Judge would be. The jury were ready to be impaneled, and counsel for the prisoner had a right to demand the trial.

Mr. Pierrepont remarked all they desired was to subject the jury to as little inconvenience as possible during this hot weather.

Mr. Merrick replied that counsel for the defence had no objection to that if they could see how the object was to be accomplished.

The Court read the language of the law: "That when at any time of the Circuit Court a jury is impaneled to try any cause, and upon which no verdict is founded the cause shall continue as if no new term had commenced. All judgments shall have legal effect," and so on.

Mr. Pierrepont said, so far as he understood, the panel had been formed. He did not see why there could not be an adjournment.

Mr. Bradley said the panel would not be complete until all the jurors were sworn.

Mr. Merrick, also, remarked that a jury was not impaneled until the last juror is sworn on the issue.

Mr. Pierrepont said his opinion was that when all the members were brought in the panel was complete. In some Courts the jurors were sworn separately and in others all together.

The Court—We always understand the jury is impaneled after the Clerk says: "Stand together and hear the evidence."

Mr. Bradley—There is no panel until all the jurors are sworn.

The Court—I think it necessary, under the law, to have the jury impaneled to-day.

Mr. Bradley—I submit to your Honor that we adjourn till 10 o'clock to-night, to swear in the twelfth juror.

The Court—I will come here at 10 o'clock to swear him in. The Marshal will, meanwhile, make arrangements for supplying the jurors with comfortable quarters. If there should be a doubt about impaneling the jurors, I shall, before 10 o'clock, look into the law. The jury can now separate until 10 o'clock to-night.

The Court at 1:30 o'clock adjourned till that hour.

The Court reassembled at 10 o'clock to-night in the Circuit Court room, pursuant to adjournment at half past 1 o'clock.

The prisoner having been brought into Court, Judge Wylie announced the fact, and asked the counsel if they had any propositions to make. The jurors were then called, and Mr. Birth, the twelfth juror, was about to be sworn when Mr. Pierrepont said he did not know what conclusion had been arrived at in reference to a stipulation allowing the jury to separate.

Judge Wylie said he knew nothing of a stipulation and could only pass upon such agreement as was consented to by counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont said, there seems to be a doubt in the mind of the District Attorney whether the jury could separate after having been empaneled in a murder trial.

Mr. Bradley said the whole subject was a matter of agreement between counsel, and he proposed to read a stipulation that the defence had offered.

Judge Wylie said he had no desire to hear it, because all parties must first agree, and it was for the Court to decide what had been agreed upon.

Mr. Merrick said the defence desired to have the last juror sworn, and then allow the jurors to separate until Monday morning.

Judge Wylie said he did not wish to hear the contents of any agreement, unless it had been consented to on all sides.

Mr. Bradley asked if the counsel should agree that the jury should be discharged, whether such agreement would meet the approval of the Court.

Judge Wylie said he was clearly of the opinion that under the act of Congress the jury must be impaneled and sworn. The act uses the word "paneled," but the panel is not completed until the jury is sworn. The word "paneled" was a technical word, but it had evidently been used by the lawmaker in its popular sense, and it is, therefore, necessary that all the jurors shall be sworn.

Mr. Birth, the twelfth juror selected, was then sworn.

Mr. Bradley said that with the permission of the Court, he would submit a motion that the indictment should not be read or the jury fully charged in the case until Monday morning, and that some stipulation be agreed upon whereby the jury should be discharged.

The counsel for the prosecution wrote out a stipulation to the effect that the jury might be discharged until Monday morning, with the consent of the Court, and without prejudice to either party.

Mr. Bradley said they could not consent to that. The defence offered a stipulation that the same jury should be retained, and that there should be no prejudice to either party, in order that some of the questions that had heretofore engaged the attention of the Court might again arise. The defence made the offer, and it was for the prosecution to accept or reject.

Mr. Pierrepont said the defence should accept the proposition of the prosecution, or the whole question was at an end.

Mr. Merrick said the prosecution had so modified the stipulation submitted by the defence as to make much difference. Under the stipulation offered by the prosecution the whole subject may be brought up, and the Court may be asked to act anew.

Mr. Pierrepont said the stipulation of the prosecution was, that if the Court consented, the jury might separate without prejudice to either party.

Mr. Bradley said the defence stipulated in such a way as to prevent the question from being reopened, while the stipulation of the prosecution leaves the whole subject open.

Judge Wylie said it appeared the counsel could not agree, and he would therefore put the jury in charge of the Bailiff.

Mr. Pierrepont said the stipulation offered by the defence covered a great deal. The prosecution was willing to stipulate that the jury should separate; but they could not agree to waive their exception to the mode of impaneling the jury. They were willing to take this jury, however.

Mr. Bradley said the prosecution, it appeared, were willing to take this jury, but proposed to raise the question of the legality of the panel. It was this that the defence wanted to prevent, as they desired not to open the question of the legality of the panel on Monday.

Judge Wylie said he understood that the prosecution was not willing to waive the exception they had taken to the impaneling of the jury.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would state candidly that the prosecution desired this jury, as they believed them to be good and fair men, and that was all they had wanted. If, on Monday, it should appear to the Court that the jury was not legally impaneled, Judge Carter, who would be here at the term, could discharge the jury, and immediately subpœna them. They would agree to any reasonable stipulation, but they wanted all things done fairly, as the trial promised to be a long and tedious one.

Mr. Merrick argued that to make the trial legal the jury should be empaneled to-night. On Monday Judge Carter would sit upon the June term of the criminal Court, and it was necessary that the jury should be empaneled at this time.

Mr. Bradley said the whole action of the prosecution seemed to look as though an appeal was to be taken from the decision of Judge Fisher and Judge Wylie to Chief Justice Carter, and it was to prevent all objection on Monday that the defence desired to have an explicit stipulation consented to. If the prosecution desired to have the jury separate they could agree to that stipulation.

Mr. Carrington said it seemed to him that the stipulation of the United States was perfectly fair, namely, that the jury separate until Monday without prejudice to the rights of either party.

Mr. Bradley—What objection have you to our stipulation? We have not heard it yet.

Assistant District-Attorney Wilson—We have an exception on file to the empaneling of the jury. The other side asked us to deprive ourselves of that advantage.

Mr. Bradley—We will accept that, and will modify our proposition in that way, but not deprive ourselves of the right of the trial by jury.

Mr. Merrick was willing to say that the terms of the stipulation were not to apply to any exception taken by the United States on appeal to the Court in General Term.

Mr. Pierrepont—If you are willing to let the jury separate and the case stand as it does now until Monday, this stipulation covers it.

Mr. Bradley—Counsel on the other side have stated their object to be to save this exception. If there is anything else to save let us know.

Mr. Pierrepont—We only wish to give the jury the benefit of a separation. We don't wish either party to waive any right.

Mr. Merrick—The gentleman stated the question about the impaneling of the jury which Judge Carter may entertain on Monday; but there was no exception Judge Carter could entertain. It could only be entertained by the Court in general term.

Mr. Pierrepont—I have no doubt about that.

Mr. Merrick—The gentleman said the exceptions might come before Judge Carter.

Mr. Pierrepont—I said whoever might preside, and to avoid any question about the mode of impaneling the jury, we are ready to stipulate that this same jury shall continue to be the jury; but we did not want to have the question entirely out of the way.

Mr. Bradley—It is impossible to come to an accommodation with such diverse views. We want the jury to go home without reservations or questions as to the impaneling.

The Court—Why not, gentlemen.

Mr. Bradley—We shall ask your Honor to have the indictment read.

The indictment, on which the prisoner was arraigned, was accordingly read to the jury.

The Clerk, after reading, said: And to this indictment the prisoner pleads not guilty, and puts himself upon his country for trial.

Mr. Merrick—We now propose that the jury be allowed to separate till Monday morning. The prisoner, through his counsel, asks this privilege for the jury.

Messrs. Pierrepont and Carrington—We don't object, we offered the stipulation.

Mr. Bradley—Nothing like it.

The Court—By consent of the counsel on both sides, the jury will be permitted to separate. The Clerk will enter this upon the record.

To the jury—Be here gentlemen, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. I do not know that I shall then have the pleasure of seeing you. The jury are admonished to avoid conversation with anybody on the subject of this cause. If you are thus approached you should regard it as a personal indignity. I am inclined to think that under the act of Congress this term is extended. I shall not, therefore, order the Court adjourned in the course, but adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Court was accordingly adjourned.

A Washington dispatch says: "It is stated by Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, that LONGSTREET'S checks were paid by him during the war, and it was the only instance of that kind. LONGSTREET was Paymaster in the United States Army when the secession movement was inaugurated, and immediately upon resigning his position in our army deposited all the Government funds he had on hand, and made provision for all the checks which had been issued by him.

President BROWN, of Hamilton College, will be formally inaugurated on Wednesday, July 10.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE TRINITY OF ART.

BY MORTIMER COLLINS.

"L'Art a besoin ou de la solitude, ou de la misere, ou de la passion.—Alexandre Dumas," Fils.

Ay, solitude, agony, passion!
This marvelous trinity brings
From afar the fierce fancies that flash on
The poet, who dreams and who sings.
Wild w ndering, happy and lonely,
Through stream-haunted woodlands serene,
There were days when his joyaunce was only
With Nature, sole goddess and queen.

But from loneliness, indolence, beauty,
We pass to the turmoil of life;
Sharp steel are the fetters of duty,
Bite keenly the acids of strife.
Ah, Genius, too free is thy charter
For the plausible Philistine's rules;
So the world makes the poet a martyr,
And the poet takes vengeance on fools.

Far sweetest of all that he utters
Are the snatches of passionate rhyme
Which come when a loving heart flutters
On his, in the royal Summer-time.
Then the wine of his life hath bright foam on't
Then joy is more puissant than tears,
Then a brief keen miraculous moment
Outweighs the slow torture of years

SLIPS ON AND OFF THE STAGE

From Cornhill for June.

Unrehearsed stage-effects have, from the very earliest times, produced consequences of a varied character, yet all of more or less importance. They have excited laughter, surprise, indignation, and they have occasionally conferred immortality on actors who would not otherwise have belonged, at least permanently, to fame.

Now, one player's name has lived upwards of two thousand years for no other reason than that, four hundred and eight years before Christ, by a slip of the tongue, caused by a little breathlessness, itself a consequence of much emotion and passionate acting, he mispronounced a word and nearly brought the "Orestes" of EURIPIDES to grief before three hundred lines of it had been fairly declaimed. A trifle served at all times to disturb the equanimity of an Athenian audience. They loved well enough to be made to laugh by any *impromptu* in a comedy; but if the dignity of tragedy was tripped up by a slip on the part of the actor, although they might laugh quite as loudly, they were angry with themselves that they could be thus moved, and were still more irritated against the offender who had made them merry in spite of themselves.

This was what happened on the day "Orestes" was first acted at Athens. The public sat in silent but eager expectation before the tragedy began; a few, here and there, discussed the qualities of the author, who was a painter before he was a poet. Some of the orthodox shook their heads at a man who advocated free inquiry in religion, and who went with the Greek Colenso, ANAXAGORAS, rather than with the believers in the inspiration which they found in the mythological revelations. One or two, unwilling to let scandal die, wondered that a man whose mother had sold (or was untruly said to have sold) watercress should have been gifted to move the pulses of the heart so powerfully. Altogether, however, eager, silent expectation prevailed, and great was the relief when *Electra* at length appeared, and opened the long-waited-for tragedy with the well-known comforting assurance that there is no speech so sharp, no pain so acute, no calamity so heavy, but that human nature could be brought to the bearing it, by compulsion if not voluntarily. The pretty scene between *Electra* and *Helen* had followed, and the intelligent *Chorus* had enunciated noisy recommendations that the sleeping but passion-tossed *Orestes* should not be disturbed in his slumbers, and then followed the great scene in which the madness of *Orestes* takes fresh possession of him, masters him for awhile, but, thanks to his sister *Electra's* tending and woman's cunning, passes slowly off, leaving the victim exhausted but alive.

The actor of this great part was HEGELOCHUS, a handsome and accomplished tragedian, very popular with the Athenians, and much patronized by the richer sort, who carried him home in their chariots, and gave him honorable position at their festivals. *Orestes* had held the house in thrill by his terrific power. He had battled with the imaginary Furies, and turned in anguish to his visionary mother, and fought in unutterable agony against menacing calamities, and, at last, had bent his head upon that tender, sisterly bosom, crushed, yet at peace. Gazing back, as if in distrust, he murmured, still breathless with agitation, "I look for the waves but now I see the calm," he should have said, but, in his emotion and breathlessness, HEGELOCHUS elided a final letter and said, with a musical sort of melancholy, "I see the cat." It must have sounded very absurd in Greek, or the theatre would not have exploded, first into such mirth and next into such wrath as did shake the walls, and would have shaken the roof if there had been one to the edifice. As it was, the unrehearsed effect was near bringing the piece at once to an end, especially as, when *Orestes* proceeded to stammer forth the inquiry, "Sister, wherefore do you weep, hiding your face beneath your vest?" every one saw that the poor lady was shaking with inextinguishable but silent laughter. With difficulty the piece proceeded; little explosions of mirth and of anger, because of the merry interruptions, would now and then break forth to mar the progress of the play; and we can fancy the additional ferocity with which *Orestes*, on one of those occasions, made direct application of the famous line, addressed to *Pylades* but shot by the player into the very face of the audience. "The man who is not silent, we ought to kill!" Such is the history of the first unrehearsed stage-effect that has been put upon record.

On the Roman stage, some few unrehearsed effects have been recorded, but they are not of very great mark. Indeed, they have chiefly consisted in applications of speeches made by the actors—the application being made by the audience—to politics and political persons present. These speeches, if well delivered, were *encored* many times, (in the Roman stage slang, "thousands of times,") till the actor was weary of repeating them. One actor, PARIS, unwittingly obtained more applause than NERO, who was playing as an amateur, and the Emperor forthwith tossed the "glory and grief of the Roman stage" to the executioner! The intercourse of English actors with English sovereigns has been of a much more pleasant quality.

Now and then instances have occurred in which the mispronunciation of a word has given it a meaning so incongruous as to cover the actor, who had been involuntarily guilty of it, with confusion. Audiences, or rather portions of audiences, overburdened with refinement, have generally hailed these awkward slips with uproarious hilarity; the other portion has remained discreetly silent, as if it had lacked ears whereby to receive offence, or tongues to resent it. DOWNES, the old prompter of CHARLES II.'s days, has recorded one of these misfortunes. It occurred to a lady, Mistress HOLDEN, a kinswoman of the great BETTERTON. She was playing in "Romeo and Juliet," when a fatal word fell unintentionally from her lips; and as she happened at the moment to give it "vehement action," says DOWNES, "it put the house into such a laughter that London Bridge at low water was silence to it." CHARLES KEMBLE once slipped in a like direction; but the most amusing instance of an error committed by him against text and author was when he was once playing *Shylock*, and instead of asking "Shall I lay perjury upon my soul?" overturned the text by exclaiming, "Shall I lay surgery upon my poll?" This is said to be—what Miss EDGEWORTH used to emphatically affirm of incidents in her stories—"Fact!"

The French stage can furnish a parallel to the story of the error of Mrs. HOLDEN which made a full house so hilarious. The story is told in the correspondence of the Princess PALATINE, under the date of 1719. She was then at Dunkirk, where the players acted in the presence of the Court. One of them, performing *Mithridates*, happened, by unlucky change of a letter, to address to *Monime* a word that conveyed great offence in the utterance. The unlucky actor, in his confusion, made matters worse by turning to the Royal box, in which the Dauphiness was the most conspicuous personage, and saying with great contrition, "Madame, I most humbly ask your pardon; my tongue unwittingly tripped me up!" The Dauphin was so tickled by this incident that he not only fell into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, but fell backward from his seat. To save himself he grasped at the cord which kept the curtain up, and the curtain coming down by the run, struck against the lamps, and caught fire. The flames were immediately extinguished, but the curtain could not be raised, and the play was acted out, the audience looking at the performers through the gap caused by [illegible].

One of the pleasantest incidents of the French court stage, however, occurred when the Emperor NAPOLEON jokingly hissed the Empress JOSEPHINE, who was acting a little operatic part in the theatre in the palace at St. Cloud. She demurely stepped forward and remarked, that any one of the audience who was dissatisfied with the performance might retire, and have his money returned to him at the doors. The consequent laughter was uproarious.

There are other slips on the stage than those made by words. At the beginning of the last century, on the French stage, the slipping of BARON'S garter led to a traditional action observed in the part by every succeeding player; and the other night only, at the Variétés, the slipping of Mdlle. CHAUMONT'S petticoat produced an amusing unrehearsed effect. In the first case the great French actor was performing the *Earl of Essex*, and his garter slipped from below his knee, in the scene where only he and the traitor *Cecil* were on the stage. Such a personage *Essex* might treat with indifference or contempt; and accordingly he replaced the dropped band round his leg, while he continued to address *Cecil* in a disdainful tone. The effect was so successful that succeeding actors adopted the incident of affecting to tighten the garter as a good "bit of business," and the tradition continued to be observed as long as "Le Comte d'Essex" continued to be acted. Mdlle. CHAUMONT'S slip was of another character. It taxed her readiness in an emergency, and did not find her wanting. She was playing a *soubrette* in "Nos Gens," and was engaged running to and fro to collect and burn the presents of various old lovers. In the very middle of her action she was impeded by her petticoat suddenly falling about her legs. Of course it was a very pretty article of its sort, and she got out of it, and of the embarrassment which had come with it, by describing it as a tribute of admiration from one of her old admirers, which must be sacrificed like all the rest; and she thrust it into the stage-fire accordingly, with a merry laugh, and amid the general hilarity of the house.

The Baron mentioned above was one of the greatest actors of his time; but when he grew old, the cruel French audiences of the period, forgetting his past greatness, began to insult him, and as he was one night playing *Nero*, they even hissed him! The aged monarch of the stage folded his arms, walked sternly down to the foot-lights, and exclaimed, "Ungrateful pit! 'twas I who taught you!" It was a slip of the tongue, he used to say; but he was nettled that they who had been made by him judges of good acting should have turned their knowledge against their instructor.

One of the singular slips cited in connection with the French stage was made by MONGOZZI, an actor of the old Variéties. The farce to be performed was called "The Piece without an A" (*Pièce sans A*.) The author had written it without once using that letter, a feat which presents numerous difficulties in French, similar to that which has now and then been attempted and accomplished in English of writing a song without a sibilant, without the letter s—which is, after all, something more difficult than dancing a hornpipe in fetters. To see the French piece a considerable number of spectators had assembled; the audience did not expect a play of any merit, but they were curious to find how one of any length could be carried on without any use of what is in constant use in French phrases, the letter a. At the rising of the curtain, DUVAL and MONGOZZI entered from different sides of the stage, and the latter, on seeing the former, greeted him with "*Ah, Monsieur, vous voilà!*" While the house broke into a roar of laughter, MONGOZZI was corrected by the prompter and he recommenced more correctly with "Eh, Monsieur, vous voici!" Certainly, in a piece which boasted of having no *a* in it, the actor slipped drolly when he exclaimed, "Ah, Sir, here you are!" instead of "Eh, Sir, you here, then?"

This was the slip of a careless, not of a forgetful man. Very few actors have bad memories; some are of extraordinary quick study. Not long since, in the suddenly-discovered absence of an actress, in a farce,—the curtain was just about to rise,—a young lady who had never played the part was asked to "go on," and she readily consented. She took the book in her hand, learnt a few lines at the wings, carried them with her on to the stage, learned a few more as she went to the back, busying herself apparently with what was on the chimney-piece, and came down to the front with what her memory gathered. The audience were unware of the feat which was being performed, and it was accomplished with only one poor slip.

Among the traits of stupidity put to the account of actors, by which droll unrehearsed effects have been produced on the stage, there is none that is supposed to convey greater proof of stupidity than that which distinguished the actor who originally represented *Lord Burghley* in the "Critic." The names of several players are mentioned, each as being the hero of this story, but the original *Lord Burghley* or *Burleigh*, was Irish MOODY, far too acute an actor to be suspected for a fool. When SHERIDAN selected him for the part, the manager declared that MOODY would be sure to commit some ridiculous error, and ruin the effect. The author protested that such a result was impossible, and according to the fashion of the times a wager was laid, and SHERIDAN hurried to the performer of the part to give him such instructions as should render any mistake beyond possibility. *Lord Burghley* has nothing to say, merely to sit a while, and then, as the stage-directions informed him, SHERIDAN impressed it on his mind, "*Lord Burghley* comes forward, pauses near *Dangle*, shakes his head, and exit." The actor thoroughly understood the direction, he said, and could not err. At night he came forward, and did pass near *Dangle*, shook his head, *Dangle's*, head, and went solemnly off! Now, if this version of the story be correct, MOODY must have been instructed by the manager so to act as to win the wager for him, he having backed MOODY on the strength of his stupidity. On the other hand, if the story be really historical, the incident must have happened at rehearsal, and MOODY have been substituted for some inefficient player originally cast for the character.

At this period great liberties were often taken by actors with audiences; and not very long before this, an unrehearsed stage effect occurred which was connected with an act of impertinence on the part of a couple of players. Mrs. GRIFFITHS' "Platonic Wife" was dragging its slow length along, wearying those on the stage as well as the audience in front. At the end of the third act the performers grew more impatient than the audience, and HOLLAND and POWELL, two respectable players, thrust their heads out from opposite sides of the stage when the "drop" was down, and earnestly appealed to the house to stop the piece by "damning" it then and there. The thing seems incredible, but the circumstance belongs to stage history; but nobler plays than the above lady's have been in peril.

A single slip in the unlucky but popular tragedy of "Cato" cost a little Welsh actor his life. His name was WILLIAMS. Playing *Decius* to QUIN'S *Cato*, at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, in 1718, he entered with—"Cæsar sends health to Cato," but he pronounced the last name affectedly, mincing it into something like "Keeto." QUIN, who gave a broad, classical enunciation to the letter *a* in the word, was offended, and instead of replying—

Could he send it
To Cato's slaughtered friends, it would be welcome,

he exclaimed, "Would he had sent a better messenger!" The fiery little Welshman was bursting with rage; and when *Cato* resumed with: "Are not your orders to address the Senate?" he could hardly reply, "My business is with"—it *would* come—"Keeto." Ten times in the short scene he had to repeat the name, and QUIN nearly as often; but the latter gave it a broad sound, and delivered it with a significant look, which almost shook the little actor off his feet, and did shake all the sides of the house with inextinguishable laughter. When they met in the greenroom, the Welshman, triply armed by having just ground of complaint, assailed QUIN for rendering him ridiculous in the eyes of the audience. QUIN said it was in their ears, and would have laughed the matter off; but the soul of WILLIAMS would not stoop to such treatment, and after the play he lay in wait for QUIN under the Piazza, as *Cato* passed that way to take his punch. The older actor laughed as WILLIAMS drew his sword and bade QUIN defend himself. The latter would have sustained defence with his cane, but the angry Welshman thrust so fiercely that the other was fain to draw his rapier, which speedily, without malice or intention on the part of the wielder, passed clear through the poor player's body. *Decius* was stretched dead on the pavement, and *Cato* looked on bewildered. Here was a man slain, and all for the mispronunciation of a vowel! The tragedy brought QUIN to the bar of the Old Bailey; but the catastrophe was laid rather to the fashion of wearing swords than to the drawing them with evil purpose, and QUIN was freed from censure, but not from sad memories.

Cato has led us away from COOKE, his slips, and the liberties he took with audiences. Although GEORGE III. once said that Lord THURLOW might as well play *Hamlet* as COOKE, GEORGE FREDERICK often acted the part, out of London. REYNOLDS tells us that when COOKE was once playing this part in Ireland, he was seen sharpening his sword before the fencing-match, and gave as a reason to curious inquirers: "I and *Mr. Laertes* will to-night in reality settle our little disputes." The "young lady" who took interest in *Laertes* informed him of the peril in which he stood; and accordingly, when the fencing-match came on, the son of *Polonius* rushed in on the heir of Denmark, seized him in his arms, gave him a back fall, planted his knee upon him, and looked from the astonished GEORGE FREDERICK to the astonished audience with the proud air of a man who had introduced a new reading, and had been remarkably successful.

Our ancestors, down to a time as late as our grandfathers', certainly tolerated liberties taken with an audience by actors with a leniency that is the more surprising as the manners of the times were ruder, and the customs of a very ruffianly character. There are still individuals living who may have seen EDWIN. At the close of his career, EDWIN was playing *Bowkit*, in the "Son-in-Law," at the Haymarket. In the scene where *Cranky* declines to accept him for a son-in-law, on account of his ugliness, EDWIN uttered the word "ugly?" in a tone of surprise, and then advancing to the lamps, said, with great coolness and infinite impudence, "Now, I submit to the decision of an enlightened British public, which is the ugliest fellow of the three—I, old *Cranky*, or that gentleman in the front row of the balcony-box?" The gentleman became the object, not of general pity, but of general and loud derision, and he retreated hastily from the humiliating consequences of the actor's impertinence.

It is said that PARSONS, who played *Cranky*, was very indignant with the freedom which EDWIN took with him on this occasion; but no one offended more grossly in this respect than PARSONS himself. He had no reverence even for persons who should be above insult if it were only because they are unable to resent it. PARSONS, at the same theatre, was once playing one of the two workmen who build the scaffold, (in the "Siege of Calais,") on which are to be executed *Eustache de St. Pierre* and his gallant comrades. In the course of his part he had to say: "So the King is coming? An' the King like not my scaffold, he is no true man!" On a night that GEORGE III. was present, PARSONS, instead of keeping to what was set down for him, approached the royal box, looked at the sovereign, and rudely exclaimed: "An' the King were here, and didn't admire my scaffold; I would say, 'D—— him, he has no taste!'" It is said that the royal GEORGE was the first in the general laugh that broke forth, and the last to desist from such unseemly hilarity. If so, one can comprehend why he detected so much unintelligible nonsense in SHAKESPEARE. For much less offence Sir ROBERT WALPOLE went down from his box, and heartily caned an actor who had gone out of his part to make offensive allusion to him. The public sympathy was with the Minister.

THE DINNER AT RICHMOND.

From Belgravia for June.

Across the marble balustrade
In thoughtful mood my Lady bends,
While through the shadowy purple glade
His way the rosy river wends.
O Lady sweet, O Lady mine,
Those eyes that do like Hesper shine,
Say, are they lit by Love or Wine?

Within, the drowsy elders prose,
Or solemn sip Lafitte's Bordeaux;
While worn-out matrons slyly doze,
Preferring Morpheus to Margaux.
But I should like to know, *ma belle*,
If those sweet eyes I love so well
Owe *all* their brightness to Moselle.

Titania's self might shameless sip
The drops my love so shyly tasted;
The dancing bubbles kissed her lip,
But half the sparkling wine was waste
O dearest Lady in the land,
One thing I fain would understand,
Why trembled so that soft white hand?

The *menu* printed on white satin,
And perfumed by the fam'd Rimmel,
I've safely kept, concealed my hat in;
Yet what our banquet was, to tell,
Where grew the fruits, where bloomed the vi
Whose juice made that ambrosial wine,
Would tax this memory of mine.

I only know that you and I
Sat whispering softly side by side;
While conscious waiters passed us by,
Or only came to be denied.
But when that *Charlotte Plombieres*
You looked on with such absent stare,
Where had your fancies fled, Love, where?

O sweet one, in the days to come,
When these Hyperean locks are thinner,
Safe in the haven of a home
May we recall that Richmond dinner;
And while we talk of auld lang syne,
I'll tranquil sit and sip my wine,
With your dear hand clasp'd close in mine.

CARPENTERS' SCENES.

From Belgravia, for June.

Everybody knows that "all the world's a stage;" but we, the mere players, must have been some time behind the scenes of life, and become quite accustomed to the glare of the "footlights," ere we can fully appreciate how very closely, in many details, the "Great Drama" is allied to its mimic mirror—details, so to speak, of stage arrangements.

Take, for instance, what are called "Carpenters' Scenes;" and, for the benefit of those unacquainted with theatrical terms, let me here explain, that an actual "carpenters' scene" has nothing whatever to do with carpenters. It does not represent, as might be imagined, a workshop, where some domestic hero of the plane and chisel goes through an important element of a sensation drama—by no means; for, be it known, stage carpenters are only what the public designate as "scene-shifters," and are no further concerned in the progress of the play than in arranging or "setting" the painter's tableaux. Thus, perhaps, is an audience never so little dependent for amusement on these workmen as when gazing on a scene which, in the language of the profession of acting, bears their name.

The curtain rises, displaying, in these days, always an eleborate picture; no matter whether it be one with a cleverly-constructed fore-ground of waterfall and rock, stretching away into the distance, by a wild defile, through which come tripping the gaily-dressed peasants to the melody of a lively chorus, or where the banditti lie in ambush, awaiting the carriage which is supposed to be winding round the mountain road.

No matter, I say, whether the stage represents this, or the magnificent interior of cathedral cloisters, with chanting monks; baronial hall, with feasting merrymakers; or a gorgeous staircase and galleries, all actually built upon the boards; the process is a very tedious one by which these results are reached. Scenes of interiors or exteriors, of this description, take a long time to "set" or to "strike," as the technical term goes for their demolition.

The least experienced of playgoers, after beholding such a picture occupying the whole of the stage, has, at the conclusion of some dramatic incident, seen it suddenly shut from his view by the intervention of two halves of a scene, run on from either side of the stage until they join in the centre. This is the true "carpenter's scene," and is termed a "pair of flats." Worked in the first grooves, or those nearest the spectator, the entire space at the back is left free to the workmen's use for the "striking" of the one just exhibited, and for the "setting" of the new scene. Everything is now done to gain time. There is frequently a long pause ere any character enters; and on first nights of new pieces, in ill-regulated theatres, this is sometimes so protracted as to produce signs of disapprobation from the front of the house. Then in technical parlance it is said that the "stage is kept waiting," though one would rather imagine it to be the audience that is in this predicament. At last when a move is made, who does not know what happens?

In pantomime, the harlequin and columbine give a dance; in burlesque, the prince laments in a song the cruel fate which separates him from his love; in comedy, the young gentleman importunes and bribes his rich uncle's butler, or takes familiar liberties with the pretty chambermaid; in melodrama, the burglars or smugglers meet in the darkness, and waylay the traveler or otherwise arrange their iniquitous plans; not unfrequently the comic man indulges in a song—for which, if there is an encore, of course the carpenters are grateful; in tragedy, or indeed whatever the nature of the piece may be, sufficient time must be given by these scenes for the rearrangement and completion of what is to be disclosed when "the flats" are again drawn asunder to the tune of the prompter's whistle.

Noise, confusion, clatter, and clash are going on behind the whole while, sometimes to the great detriment of the action in view of the audience. Who has not heard those thumps and bumps, mingled with angry voices and the sound of stamping feet? And who in life has not had the same experience in a thousand different ways upon the stage of the world?

Shams, makeshifts everywhere, at every turn "carpenter's scenes" are thrust before us, whilst eyes reddened by tears are bathed back to their natural lustre and brilliancy, or sweet smiles made to smoothe out the furrows of anger and ill-temper; while harsh, authoritative commands give place to bland, deferential, silver-toned voices, or bruised wrists are covered by sparkling bracelets; whilst the *débris* of a banquet is being cleared away, or a magnificent and awe-inspiring toilette arranged for our confusion or subjugation.

The other day I called with my newly-acquired wife on my old friend, that rising artist Bravono Hickson: he married shortly before I did; this was our return visit. He lives at "Bellinda Villa, Regent's Park,"—so his cards say; but on our discovering his remote abode, we certainly thought "Camden-town," as a direction, would have more clearly indicated the locality of the "villa."

But this card was only a "carpenter's scene," put forward to gain time (let us hope) while he is working toward a more fashionable district, and to give an air of importance to his address which it would otherwise have lacked.

Upon arriving, in due course, in front of the "Bellinda" establishment, which was situated at the end of a row of newly-built and unfinised "eligible residences" stretching out upon the Hampstead fields, I came to the conclusion that the house itself was certainly but a "carpenters' scene." Do we not know—we the "players" of some years' standing—that that elaborate stone-looking portico and facade is only stucco,—or slime, as Mr. RUSKIN elegantly terms it,—and that before a year has passed, it will be peeling off in green mouldiness, displaying the carpenters' or at least the bricklayers' work beneath?

But does not the stucco gain time?—gain time for the builder, while he sells or lets his house on lease to my poor friend Bravono? Inside, I know I shall find the same pretences in all the decorations; time-gaining efforts to dazzle and amuse the inexperienced; time-gaining that the house may be occupied before its impertinent and vulgar subterfuges are discovered.

We know it all for what it is worth, but dear Bravono is young, and has not yet "played many parts," so that he is innocent of the real value at least of this "carpenters' scene." I was prepared, I say, for what the interior would disclose; but even at the very door-step I was met by another "carpenters' scene."

Mary Jane, the maid-of-all-work, kept the "stage waiting," and me and my wife also, for a long time after we had knocked. "Ah, ah!" said I, "this gives a bad tone to the whole establishment; the management is not up to its business;" for I had opportunity to muse, and my mind went straight back to the Theatre Royal. And there! I hear the prompter's voice! It was Mrs. Hickson's, while the words, "Very unwell; I can't see anybody this figure," rose clearly above the din and clash of moving trays, rustling dresses, and hurrying footsteps. The scene was not "set." Mary Jane did not know her part, and could not fill up the necessary interval with her "song" or "dance," while things were being put straight.

The audience expressed its disapprobation by a third and very loud knock; so that at length, in sheer despair, this miserable actress, this actress-of-all-work, rushed upon the scene by opening the door.

"Is Mrs. Hickson at home?" inquired my wife.

Poor Mary Jane! what could she do but stammer? She had been called upon at a moment's notice, not even to "read" her part, but to act it without having rehearsed or even learned it.

"Yes, ma'am—that is—no—at least—she can't—I think—master is—I'll see—" Then, seized with a paroxysm of stage fright, she helplessly ran away.

Again the stage was kept waiting; but eventually my friend, flustered but cordial, appeared in the passage, saying:

"Ah, old boy, so glad to see you—and brought your wife too—O, pray come in—hadn't a notion it was you." Why, dear good fellow, he had seen me, of course, as I came up to the house; but he was in duty bound, as acting manager, to make the best of it, and with this little "carpenters' scene" endeavor to cover the short-comings of his establishment.

He now, however, set to work earnestly to gain time: he chatted on volubly about the weather, the new house, the new piano—on which he actually, but very properly, treated us to a short melody, precisely as if we had been at the play; thus partially drowning the sound of the thumps and bumps of the scene-shifting that was going on overhead. He was a little nervous at first, growing courageous as he found the good-humors of his guests increased. He spoke of his wife's indisposition as only temporary, interspersing his observations with snatches of song. Indeed, he acted very well, and recovered a great deal of lost ground with his audience; but then he was a favorite, especially with my wife, and his apologies for Mrs. Hickson's non-appearance were rather hailed as a relief; though we guessed, from what we had heard behind the scenes, that her bad headache had only been caused by our knock at the door; however, the two ladies had not taken very cordially to each other—for one of them was extremely handsome—and, on the only occasion of their meeting, had gone through a series of amiable performances ("carpenters' scenes" again,) indicating their extreme delight at "making the acquaintance," &c., &c. But their artifices were mutually seen through, neither being very juvenile actresses.

On a sudden, Hickson, concluding, I presume, that he had given sufficient time for madam's change of attire and general preparation, declared that he would see if he could not persuade her to come and say "How do you do?" She would be so sorry to miss us; and if would only excuse her *dishabille*, &c.

Dishabille, indeed! Why, on entering two minutes afterwards, she was arrayed in the most gorgeous fashion; little sign of her headache was left, and the play was played out to the mutual satisfaction of everybody. But what would it have been without the carpenters' scenes, and we had entered on their privacy straight from the road? What would it have been without Mary Jane, imperfect though she was? without Bravono's byplay? without time being gained for the preparation of brilliant effects and startling novelties? Why, a miserable failure, with which everybody must have felt disgusted.

Thus we see in some instances "carpenters' scenes" are as desirable, nay, as absolutely requisite, on the large theatre as on the small.

The hitches that arose were only incidental to a new and inefficient management; when it has grown richer and more experienced, things will go smoothly, the "flats" will work quickly in their grooves, and the actors will be up in their parts. Then the "carpenters' scenes" may pass off unobserved, except by the extremely knowing; but I maintain again that they exist nevertheless all around us, in every household that we enter. In some do not they take the form of pomp and state?—with dashing equipages turned out to create literally a blinding dust that for a time, at least, effectually hides the crumbling insolvent edifice beneath.

So it is with us all; the doctor even, with his kindly manner, wise looks, head-shakings, pulse-feelings, and tongue-examinings, plays but his "carpenters' scenes," and gilds the pill (particularly for himself) that it is necessary, more or less frequently, for you to swallow.

The lawyer, as he assures you that action for libel which Jones is bringing against you can never succeed, is but pushing forward his "pair of flats," without which those "heavy sets" could never be arranged which lead to fortune in his profession.

The clergyman? well, yes, I am afraid he is obliged sometimes to resort (always for good ends we know) to similar stage arrangements.

The warrior wins or loses battles, according to the skill he displays in contriving feints, ruses, or ambuscades; these certainly are "carpenters' scenes," of an importance to the drama which has for its *denouement* the destiny of nations.

There is no one who watches the political arena that can have failed to observe how much acting and dumb-show goes on close to the foot-lights, whilst the diplomatic carpenters are taking their time over the construction of their superb transformation scenes, with brilliant effects of red and blue fire. Let us, however, again return to another domestic and familiar example, and, as a contrast to Hickson's household, look at Sir Benjamin Bowmantree's mansion in Mayfair, where duty led me, as it has most of us, to leave a card after that sumptuous entertainment he gave last season.

The carriage was standing but a few yards from the door, when the magnificent butler, responding instantly to my knock, asked me to walk in; consummate artist that he was saying, "I do not know who is at home, sir; I will inquire;" thus compromising nobody. He was acting in the same relation as Mary Jane; but mark the certainty of his utterance, and the perfect knowledge of his part; yet this was a "carpenters' scene," only he was playing it a dozen times a day. On reaching the drawing-room we found no one there; taking a seat I was left alone; but the "stage" was not kept waiting this time. No, no, this establishment was thoroughly well regulated; and the beauteous Julia Bowmantree entered immediately, saying, "O, I am sorry, mamma, and the girls have only just gone out; they will be *so* grieved not to see you;" and even as she spoke I heard the *frou-frou* of silk dresses passing down the stairs, followed by the sound of departing wheels in the street below. She was covering their retreat, and preventing me from looking out of the window by her charming acting in this, *her* "carpenters' scene."

I should have been the most ungrateful of audiences had I not been perfectly amused by her syren-like song. What did it signify to me how much preparation or arrangement was going on the while behind. I was as well entertained by the perfect performance then taking place, in front of the "first grooves," as if the entire range of the stage and whole strength of the company has been open to my gaze.

This was as it should be, and as it is in every well-regulated theatre. Lest, however, I might be inclined to take up too much of the fair Julia's time, she had appeared in her bonnet; so that when her delicious prattle ceased for a moment, I was forced in all politeness to say, as I rose from my chair, "But you too, I see, are going out; pray don't let me detain you."

I did not really think she was; still I was bound to act this, my little "carpenter's scene," as a graceful means of bringing the farce to a conclusion. And why not? I repeat, these are the things that make the great drama go smoothly. Take them away; what should we behold? Nothing but unseemly sights and actions—ghastly spectacles, framework of incompleted scenery, gaspipes, shirt-sleeved and white-capped workmen.

Those difficulties, domestic, social, or political—that skeleton, large or small, which we are told exists in all our cupboards—must be hidden by "carpenters' scenes" more or less well acted. Music must be added if the bones rattle too loudly, and, above all, time gained for the echoes to die away.

The plot of the story perhaps is seldom really much advanced by these interludes; but they will be found sometimes necessary no less in the "acting edition" of life than in that of the most trivial theatrical representations. In continental "*salles de spectacle*," however, they are seldom or never used, for the "act drop," or curtain, unceremoniously does duty for them, no attempt being made to fill up the gap. And when we come to think of it is it not this very much in accordance with the habits and manner of "Mossoo," who, brilliantly fascinating and polite up to the end of his grand scene, does not hesitate when his act is over, instantly to drop the curtain, totally disregarding your amusement and comfort moral and physical?

The heart of my friend Bravono Hickson is not shifted from its right place, or his regard for me lessened, because his wife wanted time to startle mine by the addition of "new scenery, dresses and decorations" to her natural beauty; nor shall I be the less ready to accept Lady Bowmantree's next invitation to dinner because she wished probably to keep an appointment, which my untimely visit might have interfered with.

THE COQUETTE'S GLOVE.

From the London Magazine.

Ah little glove! ah little glove!
How many hearts thou'st broken!
How many times thou'st talked of love
When not a word was spoken!
What faithless signals thou hast made!
What cruel kindness granted!
What buds of promise caused to fade!
What seeds of sorrow planted!

How strong thy unsuspected strength,
Thou mite of a magician,
Leading, as thou hast ever led,
From pleasure to perdition!
How oft thou'st lured poor mortals on,
By some concealed attraction!
How oft, too, like fair Circe's wand,
Thy touch has caused distraction!

How many are thy charming crimes,
Thy guilty fascinations,
Thy virgin virtues, modest signs,
Mere mocking machinations!
Most dangerous when most demure,
Most wicked when most winning,
Thou make'st thy trusting lover doubt
If such sin *can* be sinning.

Thy victim keeps thee next his heart,
Long after thou'st deceived him,
And fondles in his breast the dart
That of his joy bereaved him.
He'll hovering stand 'twixt love and hate,
His dear tormentor nursing;
Will curse thee for his cruel fate,
Yet kiss thee e'en while cursing.

NATIONAL ENMITIES.—The advantages of steam have been so dinned into our ears, steam have been so dinned into our ears, so thrust down our throats, so pressed upon our remembrance in season and out of season, that we are inclined to ignore them altogether. Yet patriotism, in its low, parochial sense of a passionate, unreasoning preference for every custom, institution, interest of your country, as opposed to all others, received, I think, with many other bad things, its death-blow when steam was first invented. There is a story told that once, when CHARLES LAMB was abusing somebody or other, he was asked if he knew the person he was attacking: "Know him?" was the answer; "of course I do not; if I did, I should be sure to like him." And this story seems to me, like many of Elia's sayings, to have contained within it the germ of a very serious truth. The great reason why nations dislike one another, as they do most cordially, far worse than governments or dynasties ever can do, is because they are so ignorant of each other. It has been my lot to live a good deal in foreign countries; and the one chief lesson I have learnt is, that one nation is very like every other. After all, as Sam Slick says, there is a great deal that is human about man; and men are very much alike, whatever may be their language, or race, or creed, or color. Virtues and vices, cleverness and folly, honesty and dishonesty, industry and indolence, seem to me much more equally distributed about the world than patriotic admirers of different and rival countries would be disposed to allow. Of course, neither I, nor any rational person, would assume that there is no marked difference between Englishmen and Russians, or between Chinese and Malays, or between American negroes and Hottentot bushmen. Each of these races occupies very distinct and definite stages in civilization, and cannot either judge or be judged according to a common standard. All I assert is, that between different nations the points of resemblance are more marked than the points of dissimilitude, and that therefore the effect of more intimate acquaintance between nations is inevitably to weaken the patriotic conviction, that all goodness and virtue and honesty are reserved to one particular branch of God's creation. At the time when the prejudice against the Free Northern States was at its height in this country, an English nobleman, with that sublime *naiveté* which characterizes his class, remarked to an American diplomatist, who told me the story, "I cannot understand how it is, but all Englishmen who have lived across the Atlantic seem to be fond of Americans." The plain truth is that, if you are gifted with the average amount of good sense and kindly feeling, you can hardly live long amidst a foreign nation without learning to look upon them as friends. Thus, if my view is right, the mere fact of one nation being brought into constant contact with another, forming with it ties of friendship, commerce and marriage, removes the distinctions between the two countries, widens the area owned by their respective patriotisms, and thereby lessens the risk of war. To take a very simple and familiar instance; what reasonable man can doubt that the danger of war between France and England is far less now than it was five-and-twenty years ago? The political conditions of the two countries are, to say the least, not so favorable to peace as they were in the days when a constitutional monarch—the Napoleon of peace—sat on the throne of France. But, within the last quarter of a century, railways, excursion trains, treaties of commerce, cheap postage, increased knowledge of modern languages, have made Englishmen and Frenchmen so much more intimate with each other, that the provocation required to produce war on either side must be infinitely greater now than it would have been at the time of the Syrian difficulty.—*Edward Dicey, in Macmillan for June.*

THE COAT QUESTION.—A blue coat is, after all the best; but a gentleman of my acquaintance has made his fortune by an Oxford mixture, of all colors in the world, with a pair of white buckskin gloves. He looks as if he had just got off his horse, and as if he had three thousand a year in the country. There is a kind of proud humility in an Oxford mixture. Velvet collars, and all such gimcracks, had best be avoided by sober people. This paper is not written for driveling dandies, but for honest men. There is a great deal of philosophy and forethought in Sir ROBERT PEEL'S dress; he does not wear those white waistcoats for nothing. I say that O'CONNELL'S costume is likewise that of a profound rhetorician, slouching and careless as it seems. Lord MELBOURNE'S air of reckless, good-humored, don't-care-a-damn-ativeness is not obtained without an effort. Look at the Duke as he passes along in that stern little straight frock and plaid breeches; look at him, and off with your hat! How much is there in that little gray coat of NAPOLEON'S! A spice of clap-trap and dandyism, no doubt; but we must remember the country which he had to govern. I never see a picture of GEORGE III. in his old stout Windsor uniform without feeling respect; or of GEORGE IV., breeches and silk stockings, a wig, a sham smile, a frogged frock-coat, and a fur collar, without that proper degree of reverence which such a costume should inspire. The coat is the expression of the man, and as the peach-tree throws out peach-leaves, the pear-tree ditto, as old GEORGE appeared invested in the sober old garment of blue and red, so did young GEORGE in oiled wigs, fur collars, stays and braided surtouts, according to his nature.—*Thackeray's Early and Late Papers.*

LITTLE HATERS.—It is the Little Hater, after all, who is the meanest of the mean, the vilest of the vile, the crawlingest of the crawlers! He is all horrible. He is bad from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. He has no good qualities. He cogs, he lies, he bears false witness, he wriggles and ramps, he crawls upon his belly in the sand, covering your boots with slime, till he is strong enough to raise himself on his hinder end, when he shakes his rattle and spits forth his poison. And he hates always. His hatred never dies. He will malign your children before they are born, and libel you after you are dead. He will whisper that you committed larceny when you were two years old, and that you had an ancestor who was hanged for coining base money in the reign of EDWARD IV. He goes on hating until hair is white and his limbs are paralysed; and if you are so fortunate as to survive him, you will find that he has left you an insult in the preamble to his will. He would look out of his hearse and curse you on his way to Kensal Green if he could. As it is, you have the consolation of knowing that he is hating you down below, in the brimstone, as virulently as ever. Little Haters may be divided into twelve principal classes. 1. People to whom you have lent money, who are too dishonest or too mean to pay it, and who hate you for having lent it. 2. People whom you have helped, not pecuniarily, but by a timely word or letter when they were obscure and poverty-stricken, and who hate you when they have become prosperous because you knew them when they were in the mud. 3. People who imagine that the women they know like you better than they like them. 4. People who have written little poems, and whose poems you have refused to purchase, to read, or to criticise. These are among the most implacable of all little haters. 5. People whom you have detected and exposed as arrant humbugs. 6. People who are uneasily aware that your wife doesn't like them. 7. People about whom you have hazarded the unlucky verbal blunder known as "good things." The little hater never forgives a joke at his expense. 8. People with whom you have refused to dine, knowing as you do that their wine is bad, their melted butter execrable, and that their guests are bores. 9. People who have failed in some very little enterprise, while you have succeeded in some large undertaking of an analogous nature. 10. People on whose toes you have accidentally trodden, or the "gathers" of whose skirts (these are lady haters) you have accidentally torn. 11. People who are aware that their children are ugly and abominable little nuisances, and know well that you don't like them, and so hate you. 12. People about whom you know too much. Stay, there shall be a baker's dozen. In the thirteenth and most maligant category I class the people who don't know you at all. They hate with a vengeance.—*G. A. Sala, in Belgravia for June.*

PIC-NICS AND WET WEATHER.—As a general rule, pic-nics are more popular with young people than with old ones; and this is curiously illustrated by the opposite predictions as to weather when one of these expeditions as at hand. Paterfamilias shakes his head as he consults his barometer, that invaluable aneroid in which he retains a robust faith in spite of bygone deceptions. "Rain!" is the gloomy verdict of the head of the family, as he notes the drooping spirits of his dumb familiar. But it is amusing to observe how sanguine are the young folks, and how stoutly they maintain that the coming day will be the finest of all possible holidays. The girls are full of confidence. No amount of well-meant croaking over colds to be caught, or even as to spoiled hats and ruined dresses, has power to damp their hopes. As for Master Tom from school, he casts malignant glances at the aneroid as it hangs in the entrance-hall; and he has need of all his self-denial to refrain from giving a spiteful kick to the French-polished and brass-mounted monster—that "beast of a barometer," as he artlessly styles it, and which he considers as his personal enemy. At last Paterfamilias, coaxed, teased, overpowered, gives way, and so, with many misgivings, do the other elders. The barometer is voted a lying prophet, and the carriages are ordered, and the hampers packed, and forth sally the adventurers to take their chance of a wetting. Candor must admit that a wet pic-nic party is a very forlorn, dismal, melancholy affair. A light shower, or even a burst, short and sharp, of massive thunder-rain, may be endurable in a wooded district, nay, may even heighten the enjoyment of the day by superadding to it a spice of adventure. There is the alarm of the coming storm, the scrambling and hurrying to reach a friendly shelter beneath the spreading boughs of old oaks it may be, or where the beech trees carpet the ground with fallen mast and withered leaves. There is the half-playful terror with which the first blinding flash of real lightning is greeted by the fair guests, and the huddling together, and the outcries, and laughter, and excitement, as the thunder rolls and the big drops come pattering and plunging thick as grapeshot, upon the leafy boughs above. The sky seems all the bluer, and the sun all the brighter, presently, for that brief skirmish of the elements. But a regular, steady, soaking downpour of rain, or even a series of heavy showers in an unsheltered spot, will spoil the merry meeting very completely. Not, very likely, for Master Tom from school. That young gentleman is of an age when pleasure can be extracted from almost anything except lessons; and he is probably up a tree, laughing heartily with two or three fourth-form imps like himself, and pronouncing the deluge of rain to be "awfully jolly." Not, possibly, to Miss Kate and Miss Julia, Tom's elder sisters, whom cousin Harry and his friend the Captain are so careful to screen with cloak and umbrella from the swooping raindrifts. But picnic parties do not consist exclusively of light-hearted schoolboys, engaged young ladies, or young ladies on the high road to an engagement, and attentive swains. And even the most chivalrous gentleman is useless without an umbrella.—*Belgravia.*

REGULAR HOME DINNERS.—I simply wish to introduce to public notice a brief dinner journal. It has been written with the utmost honesty and simplicity of purpose; and exhibits a picture or table of the development of the human mind under a series of gastronomic experiments, diversified in their nature, and diversified, consequently, in their effects. A man in London has not, for the most part, the opportunity to make these experiments. You are a family man, let us presume, and you live in that metropolis for half a century. You have on Sunday, say, a leg of mutton and potatoes for dinner. On Monday you have cold mutton and potatoes. On Tuesday, hashed mutton and potatoes; the hashed mutton being flavored with little damp, triangular pieces of toast, which always surround that charming dish. Well, on Wednesday, the mutton ended, you have beef: the beef undergoes the same alternations of cookery, and disappears. Your life presents a succession of joints, varied every now and then by a bit of fish and some poultry. You drink three glasses of brandyfied liquor called sherry at dinner; your excellent lady imbibes one. When she has had her glass of port after dinner, she goes up stairs with the children, and you fall asleep in your arm-chair. Some of the most pure and precious enjoyments of life are unknown to you. You eat and drink, but you do not know the art of eating and drinking; nay, most probably you despise those who do. "Give me a slice of meat," say you, very likely, "and a fig for your gourmands." You fancy it is very virtuous and manly, all this. Nonsense, my good sir; you are indifferent because you are ignorant, because your life is passed in a narrow circle of ideas, and because you are bigotedly blind and pompously callous to the beauties and excellences beyond you. Sir, respect your dinner; idolize it, enjoy it properly. You will be by many hours in the week, many weeks in the year, and many years in your life, the happier if you do. Don't tell us that it is not worthy of a man. All a man's senses are worthy of employment and should be cultivated as a duty. The senses are the arts. What glorious feasts does Nature prepare for your eye in animal form in landscape and painting! Are you to put out your eyes and not see? What royal dishes of melody does her bounty provide for you in the shape of poetry, music, whether windy or wiry, notes of the human voice, or ravishing song of birds! Are you to stuff your ears with cotton, and vow that the sense of hearing is unmanly?—you obstinate dolt you! No, surely; nor must you be so absurd as to fancy that the art of eating is in any way less worthy than the other two. You like your dinner, man; never be ashamed to say so. If you don't like your victuals, pass on to the next article; but remember that every man who has been worth a fig in this world, as poet, painter, or musician, has had a good appetite and a good taste. Ah, what a poet Byron would [illegible]

properly, and allowed himself to grow fat—if nature intended him to grow fat—and not have physicked his intellect with wretched opium pills and acrid vinegar, that sent his principle to sleep and turned his feelings sour! If that man had respected his dinner he never would have written "Don Juan."—*Thackeray's Early and Late Papers.*

TO ELLEN,

WITH EMERSON'S "MAY-DAY."

From the Galaxy, for July.

The maid that hath no music in her soul,
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
If such there be by any waves that roll
Down to the Concord stream where song abounds;

Even such a cold, sad virgin, that would shun
A thought of love as nightmare in her dreams,
Must love our Emerson—for he is one
Whose thought is greater than his music seems.

If some find in him discord, thou wilt find
A mystic harmony; his brain was wrought
O'er-late to minstrelsy, for such a mind
To let mere numbers lord it over thought.

Guard him, you gods! for he is of the few;
Shelter him, Brahma, under thy dark wing!
All saints! pray for him; no man ever knew
Until the preacher died, that he could sing.

W. T. PARSONS.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.—I can only say of this lady, *vidi tantum*. I saw her first just as I rose out of an illness from which I had never thought to recover. I remember the trembling little frame, the little hand, the great honest eyes. An impetuous honesty seemed to me to characterize the woman. Twice I recollect she took me to task for what she held to be errors in doctrine. Once about FIELDING we had a disputation. She spoke her mind out. She jumped too rapidly to conclusion. (I have smiled at one or two passages in the "Biography," in which my own disposition or behavior forms the subject of talk.) She formed conclusions that might be wrong, and built up whole theories of character upon them. New to the London world, she entered it with an independent, indomitable spirit of her own; and judged of cotemporaries, and especially spied out arrogance or affectation, with extraordinary keenness of vision. She was angry with her favorites if their conduct or conversation fell below her ideal. Often she seemed to me to be judging the London folk prematurely; but perhaps the city is rather angry at being judged. I fancied an austere little Joan of Arc marching in upon us, and rebuking our easy lives, our easy morals. She gave me the impression of being a very pure, and lofty, and high-minded person. A great and holy-reverence of right and truth seemed to be with her always. Such, in our brief interview, she appeared to me. As one thinks of that life so noble, so lonely—of that passion for truth—of those nights and nights of eager study, swarming fancies, invention, depression, elation, prayer; as one reads the necessarily incomplete, though most touching and admirable history of the heart that throbbed in this one little frame of this one among the myriads of souls that have lived and died on this great earth—this great earth—this little speck in the infinite universe of God—with what wonder do we think of to-day, with what awe await to-morrow, when that which is now but darkly seen shall be clear! As I read this little fragmentary sketch I think of the rest. Is it? And where is it? Will not the leaf be turned some day and the story be told? Shall the deviser of the tale somewhere perfect the history of little Emma's griefs and troubles? Shall Titania come forth complete with her sportive court, with the flowers at her feet, the forests around her, and all the stars of Summer glittering overhead? How well I remember the delight and wonder and pleasure with which I read *Jane Eyre*, sent to me by an author whose name and sex were then alike unknown to me; the strange fascinations of the book, and how, with my own work pressing upon me, I could not, having taken the volumes up, lay them down until they were read through! Hundreds of those who, like myself, recognized and admired that masterwork of a great genius, will look with a mournful interest and regard and curiosity upon the last fragmentary sketch from the noble hand which wrote *Jane Eyre*.—*Thackeray's Early and Late Papers.*

HOGARTH.—HOGARTH was the first painter who tossed away the old ideal and carried the principles of the Dutch painters into modern life. He first wrote a novel in paint, and told a story of his own times. He was *Punch* and the *Illustrated News*; but he was also SMOLLETT, DICKENS and THACKERAY. He painted Sir ROBERT WALPOLE to-day, and SARAH MALCOLM, the murderess, to-morrow: all that was human interested him. He began by laughing at POPE; he ended by defying WILKES. The reign of GEORGE the Second still lives on his canvas. He was a thrifty and hospitable man, a kind husband, a sincere friend, and an indulgent master. He was one of the greatest observers that ever viewed this vast kaleidoscope called London. He had deep pathos and infinite drollery; he was deficient in the sense of beauty, it must be allowed; and yet there are one or two sweet primrose faces among his ribald crowds. That exquisite critic CHARLES LAMB says, in his own charming way, that the simple face of the sleeping child in the arms of its mother seems to tranquillize all the noise and drunken clamor of the slovenly march to Finchley. A very pure, happy face, too, always seems to us that of the merchant's daughter, which leans toward her betrothed lover, the good apprentice, and looks over the hymn-book they are both holding. A calm and tranquil love is expressed by the very turn of the head; only compare it with that hideous face, spotted with patches, which in another picture leeringly greets the pretty little gosling of a country girl who has just alighted from the carrier's wagon. Very beautiful, too, is the refined face of the strolling actress who beats the drum in the foreground of Southwark Fair. It is interesting also to remember, as we look at that pleasant sunny countenance, that it was this poor girl whom HOGARTH'S stout arm rescued from the brutal insolence of a strolling manager. There can be no statue in London more deserved than the one of HOGARTH that we have proposed for Leicester-square. What did the Duke of York, the Stylites of St. James' Park with a bill-file coming through his stony skull, do for England, except fritter away her brave armies and squander her money? Yet here is a man who has left behind him immortal warnings and great teachings, statueless.—*London Squares, in Belgravia for June.*

PARISIAN PAGANS.—The *Revue de Deux Modes* is publishing a story by M. OCTAVE FEUILLET, the Librarian at Fontainebleau. The following is from a chapter in the last number of the *Revue*: "The artificial atmosphere," writes M. FEUILLET, "of high Parisian civilization takes away from women the feeling and the taste of duty, leaving them only the sentiment and taste of pleasure. Like the fairy of a theatre, they lose in this brilliant and false atmosphere the true notion of life in general, and of Christian life in particular; and it may be affirmed that all those who do not retire from the wild eddy and enter a Thaibade (and there are such) are pagans. They are pagans because the pleasures of the senses and of society interest them alone, and because they have not once in a year an idea, an impression of moral order, unless it is forced upon them by maternity, which some of them detest. They are pagans like the beautiful but profane Catholics of the sixteenth century, thirsting after luxury, rich dresses, costly furniture, literature, arts, themselves and love; they are charming pagans on the model of MARY STUART, and capable, like her, for finding themselves Christians under the ax. We speak, be it understood, of the best, of the *elite*, of those who read, think and dream. As to the others, who hang on to the skirts of Paris life, with their peurile clatter; those silly creatures who occupy their time in making assignations, in influencing one another, in dressing and gossiping, who busy themselves night and day over mere nothings, and dance with a sort of madness in the rays of the Parisian sun, without thought, without passions or even vices—it is impossible to imagine any beings more despicable."

JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS.—Miss INGELOW'S new volume, which willl be published early in June by Messrs. LONGMANS, exhibits, I have heard, abundant evidence that time, study and devotion to her vocation have both elevated and mellowed the powers of the most gifted poetess we possess, now that ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING and ADELAIDE PROCTER sing no more on earth. Lincolnshire has claims to be considered the Arcadia of England at present, having given ibrth both to Mr. TENNYSON and our present Lady Laureate. It is a very remarkable fact that Miss INGELOW'S poetry has had an immense American success—a success that could hardly be [illegible]

ers who most admire its sometimes quaint and subtle sense and the level grace of its general effect. The first volume of her poems was published here in June, 1863. No less than twenty-four editions, of 1,000 each, have since been sold by her American publishers, Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, who, it may be well to add, to the credit of American publishers—a class not over-esteemed in this country—have always acted toward Miss Ingelow in the handsomest manner. The "Story of Doom," which gives its name to the forthcoming volume, is, I believe, of a more sustained and varied interest than any she has previously written; and it is followed by a series of those short but exquisitely-finished versicles in which she excels.—*The Flaneur, in the London Star.*

The Death of Cleopatra.—Cornelius Dolabella, a young Roman in Octavious' train, had seen, admired and pitied her. His pity grew to love. He offered his services, and kept her informed of all that concerned her. She learned from him that in three days she and her children were to be sent off to Rome. She then begged permission to pay a last visit to Antony's tomb. This was unsuspiciously granted. She and her waiting maids, Charmion and Iras, entered the splendid mausoleum, crowned Antony's tomb with flowers, and spent the day in mourning, uninterrupted by the sentinels waiting outside. She desired to sup once more under the same roof with Antony. This, too, was accorded. After supper a native peasant presented himself with a present of figs for his mistress. The guards, admiring her beauty, sent the basket in to her. She then wrote a note to Octavius, gave it to the guards, and desired to be left undisturbed for a while with only her female attendants. The letter contained an earnest request that she might be buried beside Antony. Octavius saw its purport at a glance, and sent immediately to the tomb. The door of the apartment in which they had supped was fast. It was soon broken open. Within on a golden bed, in royal array, lay Cleopatra dead. Iras, too, lay dead at her feet; and Charmion, dying, was striving, with affection that would not die, to adjust the diadem on the head of her mistress. "Charmion, was this well done?" cried one of the astonished Romans. "Yes, well, and worthy of the daughter of Egyptian Kings," said Charmion, and fell back dead. Tradition says that in the Copt's basket of figs lay hid one or more asps. With these the three had contrived to escape Octavious' triumph. If tradition err, then no man knows how the death of Cleopatra was effected. To such result the studies of the companions in death had led. Perhaps a guess may be allowed, that whatever instrument of death, poison or asp, it was obtained as the last and only service of despairing love; that Dolabella, by previous concert, had sent it to her in the basket of figs. Octavius had to content himself, at his triumph, with a waxen female figure, reclining on a golden couch, an asp clinging to either arm.—*St. James' Magazine.*

Superstition and Ritualism.—Rev. Dr. Dix closes his article on Ritualism, in the July *Galaxy*, by telling the following illustrative anecdote: The last observation suggests an occurrence, with mention of which we will make an end. Some ten years ago, in one of the leading churches of this City, for the first time, it was decided to dress the altar on Easter Day with flowers; and on the principle of taking the bull by the horns, or of plunging in head foremost as the best way of getting into deep water, it was also resolved to make the decoration elaborate, striking and very unmistakably conspicuous. Accordingly, on the evening before the feast, the Lord's table was so adorned, and in that fair and sightly aspect it met the eyes of the congregation. Everybody looked and wondered, and to their honor be it spoken, everybody said, "How beautiful!" All, except an old lady, who, with another old lady, approached the chancel after service, and gazed upon the flowers with troubled mien. Said the second old lady to the first, after a while, "How did you like the services to-day?" Said the first old lady in reply, "Very much; they were delightful; it is all beautiful; I like it all except one thing." "What is that?" asked the friend. "Why, those flowers!" was the reply. "But why do you dislike the flowers? What can you object to in them?" inquired the second old lady. "I don't like them," was the answer, "because they look so Roman Catholic!" Whereupon her friend, surveying her with an air of surprise, not unmixed with pity, cried, "O, my dear, how can you be so *superstitious?*"

Periodical Revolutions.—The condition of Naples, always a matter of great anxiety to the Italian Government on account of the capriciousness and excitability of the people, is just now said to be more than usually satisfactory, thanks to the administrative energy and wisdom of the Prefect Gualterio. A good story is told by way of showing how changeable the Neapolitans used to be. In 1857, a notorious criminal was condemned to ten years at the galleys. On hearing his sentence, he corrected the Judge, and said, "Three years, if you please." "Ten years, replied the Judge. "Three years," reiterated the prisoner. "You forget," he added, "that the Neapolitans have an insurrection every ten years, and set their prisoners free. It is seven years since the last; we shall have another in three years, and I shall be liberated.' As he prophesied, so it came to pass. Garibaldi entered Naples in 1860, the prison doors were thrown open, and some precious scoundrels were loose upon the world.

An Ancient Cannon.—The Bey of Tunis has just presented to King Victor Emanuel a colossal bronze cannon, which had formerly been taken by Barbary pirates from the galleys of the Medici. This gift is in some measure a restitution. The gun is over 16 feet long, 32 inches in diameter at the thickest part, and weighs 27,500 pounds. It is chased from one end to the other with trophies of arms and allegorical figures, and the breech has sculptured on it a head of St. Paul. The bore is about 10 inches. The cannon, which bears the date of 1638, was executed by the Florentine founder Cosimo Cenni, and is a fine specimen of the Italian workmanship of the period.

A Don Quixote Library.—A devoted admirer of Cervantes recently died in Germany. He spent the whole of his life and a considerable fortune in collecting every edition of *Don Quixote* which has been published in Europe since its first appearance. There were found in the library of this curious bibliomaniac, 400 editions of *Don Quixote* in the Spanish language, 168 in French, 200 in English, 87 in Portuguese, 96 in Italian, 70 in German, 4 in Russian, 4 in Greek, 8 in Polish, 6 in Danish, 13 in Swedish, and 5 in Latin.

Original of Lord Dundreary.—The famous character of *Lord Dundreary*, built up by Mr. Sothern from careful studies of society, was originally based on the Marquis of Hastings, especially in reference to his lordship's quaint way of reckoning on his fingers. Of course no single person could possibly unite in himself all the delightful absurdities of the character.—*Echoes from the Clubs.*

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* publishes a letter from A. W. Sawyer, Esq., of Nashua, to Judge Bellows, one of the Fish Commissioners of New Hampshire, which states that four salmon weighing four pounds each have been taken from a tributary of the Merrimack. The same letter also says that shad have been seen at the mouth of the Nashua River. The first of these facts is evidence that salmon have made their way over the fishways at Lowell and Lawrence, and though the shad may have been some of those carried above the dam from below, it is supposable that they could pass the fishways as readily as the salmon. The fact is encouraging, and Mr. Sawyer asks for some action on the part of the Legislature to protect the salmon until they shall have had time to breed.

A San Francisco paper says: "At the Metropolitan Theatre last evening, at the commencement of the last act in the 'Black Rook,' the gauze curtains suspended in front took fire, and the flames ran up to the top of the stage as if a train of powder had been ignited. The cry of fire was raised, ladies screamed, and men cried 'keep still! keep cool!' &c. Several persons ran to the stage, and assisted in putting out the fire. Many others rushed into the street. One of the Amazons forgot her masculine character, and fainted, but the orchestra kept right on without saying a word or missing a note. In a few minutes the fire was extinguished. The curtain fell, rose again, and the performance of the act proceeded successfully to the close. A terrific tragedy was fortunately averted."

The Albany *Express* states that the Rensselaer Iron Works, Bessemer Steel Works, Fort Edward and Hudson Blast Furnaces, heretofore doing business as separate firms, have been consolidated and are now owned and operated by the one firm of John A. Griswold & Co., composed of John A. Griswold, Erastus Corning, Sr., Erastus Corning, Jr., & John F. Winslow. On the completion of the new mill now in progress of construction on the river bank north of the old Rensselaer Iron Works, the firm will have a capacity of producing annually 20,000 tons pig iron, 15,000 tons Bessemer steel, 35,000 to 40,000 tons of steel and iron rails, and 8,000 to 10,000 tons of merchant iron.

A forgery was recently committed against Mr. Josiah Wolsey, of Cold Spring, by some person yet unknown. The *Recorder* says Mr. Wolsey is the owner of property in New-York, upon which there was no incumbrance at the time he came in possession of it, and upon which no lien has been subsequently authorized by him; yet he finds that a mortgage has lately been fraudulently effected upon it of $3,500, which instrument has been duly recorded and negotiated, passing through several hands before the fraud was discovered.

Mr. Isaac Lichtenstein, of the firm of I. W. Homan & Co., grocers, of New-Orleans, was murdered at Summit, Miss., on Friday evening, 7th inst. A negro, or a white man with his face blackened, rode up to the house where he was stopping and called him out, informing him that an important message had just been received for him. When Mr. Lichtenstein went out the murderer discharged the contents of a shotgun at him, the whole load entering his left breast. He lived but fifteen minutes. The murderer escaped.

An action brought against Hon. Lincoln F. Brigham, of the Massachusetts Superior Court Bench, by Samuel A. Randall, to recover $7,000 damages for his being dismissed from the bar by the defendant, came on for trial in the United States Circuit Court, Boston, on the 12th inst., ex-Gov. Andrew appearing for the plaintiff.

A lady in Paterson, N. J., a day or two since, on returning home from a ride, leaped from her carriage and fell upon her umbrella in such a way that the point was thrust in one of her nostrils, bursting a blood vessel. She immediately fainted away with the pain and loss of blood, but restoratives were applied successfully.

A divorce case is now on trial in Chicago which is attracting much local attention. Mary E. Groendycke seeks for a divorce from Asa T. Groendycke upon grounds of cruelty, drunkenness and adultery. The parties occupy a respectable social position. Mrs. Groendycke has testified at great length, making many exceedingly scandalous revelations.

Count Schwabe's gallery of fallen heroes is to be presented to Amherst College. The collection of portraits of officers who fell in the service now comprises over two hundred, nearly all of Massachusetts men, and he has about a hundred more in progress.

The Southern Baptist Convention, at its late meeting at Memphis, Tenn., recommended Saturday, June 22, as a day of fasting and prayer by the Baptist Church, in view of the condition of the country.

In order to secure an impartial trial of the men accused of being the murderers of Campbell and Liscom, at New-Ulm, Minn., the next term of the Court for Brown County is to be held at Redwood Falls, instead of New-Ulm.

A woman named Sarah Crawford has been sentenced in New-Albany, Ind., to thirty days imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500, for the most cruel and revolting tortures inflicted by her upon a little girl whom she had taken from an asylum.

Two vessels are being fitted for sea at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, and orders have just been received to build another steamer.

A man in Marion County, Ill., has sold his crop of strawberries, from forty acres of land, to be delivered to parties in Chicago, for $50,000.

A Chicago paper reports that the potato bug is destroying the growing potato crop in some parts of Iowa, and in the Rock River region of Illinois.

A man has been fined $20 in Quincy, Mass., for maliciously killing a cat belonging to his neighbor, a lady.

The coal miners in Mercer and Lawrence Counties, Penn., are reported to be on another strike.

The provost guards in Mobile, Ala., have been discontinued by order of Gen. Swayne.

Seizures of liquors were made at two of the principal hotels in Portland, Me., on the 12th inst.

Cherries are very plentiful and quite cheap in Petersburg, Va.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Curious and Interesting Facts and Figures—How Postal Business Increases in this City—A Glance at the Interior Economy of the Nassau-street Building.

Now that the public attention is directed to the subject of a new Post-office, some facts and figures illustrative of the wonderful growth of our Postal Department are timely. However familiar to most people may be the morning salutation of the postman, few have any clear idea of the gigantic labors gone through daily in the old church in Cedar-street. Fifty years ago this Department may be said with much truthfulness to have been in its infancy. Col. Dudd, now an octogenarian, and still in the employment of the Department, was the Superintendent of what is now called the "Great Southern Mail," and this he used to place in a perambulating wheelbarrow, and push the same before him daily to the North River. There a rowboat was in waiting, in which he and his charge encountered the dangers of the East River, reaching the other side in an hour or so if the weather wasn't rough and the ice behaved itself. At Jersey City the Colonel delivered up his infant mail, whence it was conveyed by horse to Philadelphia and beyond. Without forestalling our story of the progress of Post-office labors, we may say at this point that this same Great Southern Mail has to be driven out daily, each time in two four-horse teams, not to speak of the employment at the same labor of a number of one-horse wagons, with the mails, for the shorter distances on the same route.

However interesting to the curious the history of the Postal Department from its wheelbarrow days might be, we regret that our limited space precludes a narrative to give spice to which the material in hand is so ample in the recollections of veteran employes, and in the more modern, but no less interesting stories of later days. It will be sufficient for our present purpose to say, briefly, that fifty years ago the postal business of the future great metropolis was consummated quietly in the dwelling-house of Gen. Bailey, then the Postmaster, situated on the corner of Garden and William streets. Thence it was moved to the old school-house in Gardner-street, where it was conducted two years; thence to the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street. Here it was burnt out in 1835, and made a hasty retreat to the Custom-house, then located in Cedar-street, where it struggled through, as a privileged boarder, for a year. Thence the migratory Department removed to the Rotunda in the Park, which was vacated for the present location about 1844 or 1845.

After that time the good people of New York wondered why in the world the Post-office concluded to bury itself in the corner of a church, and the handful of clerks shivered and fancied they saw ghosts glide about in the gloomy aisles. Twenty years have wrought a wonderful change. The old church is now peopled like an ant hill, there is no longer room for ghosts, nor leisure time for visions. Pillars have been dragged down for the sake of the space they stood on. Within the two years and a half, since the accession to office of Postmaster Kelly, every available inch of space has been utilized. Even the belfry has not been spared, and the courageous clerks who fear no ghosts, are given to shudder and hold their ears when the bell above them clangs out "a fire." The Postmaster's two-foot rule has had a busy time of it, its last recorded effort being to lay out a cutting in a desk to admit the rotundity of an obese clerk, that his fellows might pass behind without endangering their digestive apparatus or his.

THE GROWTH OF THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Ten years ago the number of letters dispatched daily from New-York to all places within the United States averaged 50,000. Here was a wonderful growth in forty years over the contents of the wheelbarrow, but when we learn that during the ten years since elapsed the number has increased five fold, we begin to get perplexed, and to wonder where they come from and where they go to. The present average number of letters dispatched from New-York daily for delivery throughout the Union, exclusive of those delivered in the City proper, is 225,000. This department of mail delivery is superintended by Mr. O. H. Collins, assisted by 76 clerks against 32 ten years ago.

THE LETTER-BOX DEPARTMENT.

For the work of this department there were employed in 1856 twenty clerks, thirteen of whom were occupied in placing the letters in the boxes, and the remainder in the preparatory labors of assortment. Sixty clerks are now employed. Then there were about 4,000 boxes; now there are 6,000. Through this department it is estimated there pass daily about 250,000 letters. Of these about one-half are boxed, the other half passing into the hands of the carriers. Ten years ago the daily distribution to boxes and carriers did not exceed 60,000, less than one-fourth the present number. The Superintendent of this department is Mr. S. J. Strong.

THE FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTMENT.

We have not been able to get reliable data as to the work done in foreign mails earlier than 1862, but the figures of that period and those of the present, when compared, sufficiently illustrate the progress of the department. The number of letters received as foreign mail in corresponding quarters of the two years, and by what flag protected on their passage, will be seen by the following table:

	In 1862.	In 1866.
Per British steamers	458,807	532,704
Per American steamers	230,562	795,050
Per Hamburg and Bremen steam's	380,907	780,631
Per Prussian steamers	261,418	442,405
Per French steamers	375,193	702,689
Per Belgian steamers	16,660	22,385
Per West India steamers	279,325	420,085
Per private vessels	57,340	43,046

The number dispatched from this port we also give for the corresponding quarter:

	In 1862.	In 1866.
Per British steamers	138,596	212,606
Per American steamers	332,205	614,391
Per Hamburg and Bremen steam's	573,718	1,286,804
Per Prussian steamers	281,698	436,182
Per French steamers	453,647	800,909
Per Belgian steamers	18,524	26,974
To the West Indies	250,039	394,512

The above tables show by their addition that the gross number of foreign letters received in 1862 was 2,160,212, and dispatched 2,048,427—grand total, 4,208,639; and that the number in 1866 received was 3,738,995, and dispatched 3,772,378—grand total, 7,511,373; being an increase in the labors of this department during four years of nearly 60 per cent.

In 1862 there were employed in this department 11 men; in 1866, 14. In 1862 the average monthly mails received by steamer were 25, and the average number dispatched thereby was 19. In 1866 the number received had increased to 52 per month, and the number dispatched to 40. The Superintendent of this department is Mr. Coffin.

THE NEWSPAPER AND MAILING DEPARTMENT.

The Mailing Department, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Mails, Mr. S. H. Knapp, employs a force of 68 clerks in the office, 25 route agents in charge of the mails going out of this City, and 41 postal clerks who do service on the railway postal lines between New-York and Washington and New-York and Buffalo. The number of bags of out-going mails average 1,500 per day, and the in-coming mails half that number. In other words, about 65 tons of mail matter go out daily, and over 32 come in. Nearly 100 tons of packages are thus manipulated daily.

The Newspaper Department, under the same superintendence, receives from the several City newspaper establishments, daily, an average of 300 bags, or about 15 tons of printed matter, for distribution. Through the newspaper room there pass daily about 50,000 papers exclusively for City delivery. The business of this department has more than doubled since 1861. The Mailing Department comprises the receiving, opening, bagging, locking and delivery of all mails passing through the office. The mails of the South and West, even as late as twenty-five years ago, were carried over the ferry in a small one-horse wagon.

THE CARRIERS' DEPARTMENT.

The figures obtained at this department will be at once recognized as of much value. By them, not only do we realize the labors of the City delivery, and the importance in this respect of this branch, but we ascertain, in a most reliable way, certain particulars which interest us in census matters. The City is divided into eight districts, in the following manner:

The First District, Post-office, is bounded by the East and North Rivers; from the Battery north to Franklin-street; Franklin-street to Broadway; thence to Canal-street; through Canal-street to Bowery; west side of Bowery; through Canal-street to East River. In this district are located nearly all the large mercantile, banking and shipping houses. The resident population within this area is about 75,000; the number of wholesale houses, 4,708; retail, 4,081; manufactories, 2,517, and miscellaneous dwellings, 9,803. For the service of these there are 97 lamp-post letter boxes. The duties of the carriers in this district are most arduous, owing to the subdivision of the buildings and the extreme height at which many of the offices are situated where deliveries have to be made.

The Second District, Station A, is bounded by West-street on the west, running north to Clarkson-street; thence through Carmine-street to Sixth-avenue; east side Sixth-avenue to Fourth-street; south side of Fourth-street to Broadway; west side of Broadway to Bleecker-street; thence through Bleecker, south side, to Bowery; west side of Bowery to Canal-street; north side of Canal to West Broadway; west side of West Broadway to Franklin; north side of Franklin to West. The resident population is about 85,000. First-class business houses, 1,207; second-class, 4,269; manufactories, 1,352; miscellaneous, 2,376. There are 57 lamp-post letter boxes within this area, and the stamps sold in the district amount in value to about $90,000 per annum.

The Third District, Station B, is bounded as follows: North side of Catharine-street; east side of Bowery to Houston; south side of Houston to Essex; west side of Essex to Rivington; south side of Rivington to East-street, running through South-street to Catharine-street. The resident population is about 110,000. Of first-class mercantile houses there are 358; second, 3,054; of manufactories, 916; miscellaneous, 1,415. In this area there are 54 lamp-post letter boxes, and the sale of stamps in the district amounts to about $32,000 per annum.

The Fourth District, Station C, is bounded by south side of West Twentieth-street, from the North River to Fifth-avenue, west side of Fifth-avenue to Fourth-street, thence to Sixth-avenue and Carmine-street to North River.

The resident population thus circumscribed is about 85,000. Of first-class business houses there are 47; second, 616; manufactories, 151; and miscellaneous, 2,683. Within this area are 116 lamp-post letter-boxes, and the annual sale of stamps amounts to about $27,000.

The Fifth District, Station D, is bounded on the north by East Twentieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Avenue A, through Avenue A to Houston-street, thence to Bowery, up east side of Bowery to Bleecker-street, through Bleecker, north side, to Broadway, thence to Fourth-street, north side of Fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, east side of Fifth-avenue to Twentieth-street.

The resident population is about 140,000. Of first-class business places there are 1,318; second, 4,632; and miscellaneous, 143. Within this space are 112 lamp-post letter-boxes, and the stamps sold annually amount to about $112,000.

The Sixth District, Station E, is bounded by Twentieth-street on the South from Fifth-avenue to North River; Fifth-avenue from Twentieth-street to Thirty-first-street; a line south from Thirty-first-street to Eighth-avenue; up Eighth-avenue, west side, to Fifty-fourth-street; above Fifty-fourth-street, both sides Eighth-avenue, to Sixty-fifth-street; Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, and Fifth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Sixty-fifth-street. The resident population of this district is about 125,000. Of first-class business places there are 122; second, 3,483; manufactories, 475; miscellaneous, 38. The number of lamp-post letter-boxes in the district is 73, and the receipts from stamps are annually about $32,000.

The Seventh District, Station F, is bounded by Sixty-fifth-street on the North, Twentieth-street on the South, East River on the East, and Fifth-avenue on the west. The resident population is about 85,000. Of first-class business places there are 1,100; second, 874; miscellaneous, 67. The number of lamp-post letter-boxes is 69, and the receipts for stamps per annum about $38,000.

The Eighth District, Station G, is bounded by Fifty-fourth-street on the North, Thirty-first-street on the South, Fifth-avenue on the East, and Eighth-avenue on the west. The resident population of the district is about 50,000. The manufactories number 92, and of miscellaneous business places there are 900. There are 44 lamp-post letter-boxes, and the receipts for stamps are about $22,000 per year.

Stations H, J, K, L, M and N are above Sixty-fifth-street. Embracing these is a population of about 50,000. Station O is situated corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street, and has just been established.

By these returns it would appear that the population of the City is about 800,000. The number of dwellings are set down at 55,000, and of families at 158,000. There are of first-class business places 9,760; of second, 21,000; manufactories, 5,066, and of miscellaneous business places, 16,961.

The number of men employed for the distribution of mail matter over the vast area at the 53,000 places of business, and to the 158,000 families, and all the bachelors and all the unmarried ladies, strange as it may appear, is but 171, so systematized have become their labors. The number of packages, large or small, that these all but ubiquitous human machines, who seem to have discovered perpetual motion, and to have adjusted it and utilized it, deliver in a year, will startle even the profound in figures.

During the quarter ending March 31, 1867, the number of mail letters delivered in the City

was	2,955,275
Of City letters	1,290,499
Of newspapers	405,517
Total	4,651,291
Or per year	18,605,164

Add to this, say about an annual number of letters and newspapers collected at the different stations and boxes during the same period, and we have for one year over 37,000,000 of packages handled, or 216,347 per carrier, or over 46 to each individual of the population, estimated at 800,000.

Within the past two years the labors of this department have increased over 50 per cent., while 17 men only have been added to the staff.

In 1853 the carriers and collectors numbered 50. About this time four stations were established—one at No. 129 Spring-street, one at No. 439 Grand, one at No. 368 Eighth-avenue and one at No. 408 Third-avenue. There were then 225 boxes placed in stores in different parts of the City for the reception of letters. From the statistics of that time we glean that the number of letters delivered by carriers for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1853, was:

Mail letters	752,429
City or drop letters	48,967
Newspapers	86,353
Being a total of packages of	887,749

Within three years from that date an increase of 23 per cent. was obtained. During the same period the increase in the collection of mail matter was in mail letters 182 per cent., in City 175 per cent. and in papers about 211 per cent. For the corresponding quarter of last year, the figures show to represent the progress of a decade, an increase of 150 per cent. upon the deliveries, and on the number collected of over 500 per cent.

The labors of this department, which, as may be seen, are most arduous, and demand action systematized to a nicety, are superintended by Mr. John H. Hallett.

REGISTERED LETTER DEPARTMENT.

This department was inaugurated in 1865. For the first year the labors were comparatively light, employing four clerks only. During that year 50,000 registered letters were received and dispatched. In 1862, five years ago, the number had increased to 180,000. At that time the registration fee was only 5 cents; in 1863 it was increased to 20 cents, which secured a receipt to the sender, and advice afterwards of the faithful delivery of his letter. This increase of rate of course checked the rapid increase of number. In 1863 the number registered was 190,000, in 1864 202,000, in 1865 206,800, in 1866 240,075, and in the first five months of '67 125,000, showing a steady if not rapid augmentation in the number, and representing a very large increase in the revenue.

The cash receipts in this department were in 1862 $1,492 20; in 1863, $3,952 45; in 1864, $6,929 10; in 1865, $7,152 10; in 1866, $8,232 25; and for the five months ending 1st June, $3,573 55.

On the first day of this month the new registered letter system so long contemplated was carried into effect, and the business of the department is now conducted in a manner as nearly perfect as matured post-office experience can devise. The Registered letters are now enclosed in a Registered Package Envelope (so called), and receipts for the same are given and taken at each stage as it passes through the hands of agents, postal clerks, &c., &c., until it finally reaches its destination, the chain of passage being complete from office to office at each extreme end.

A registered letter can therefore be traced without difficulty. The United States bonds held in Europe have almost all been forwarded by registered mail, and the coupons returned through the same reliable channel for collection. The Superintendent of this department is Mr. Walter Kelly.

THE MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

This department, now in operation since November, 1864, has proved itself even more necessary as an institution than was anticipated, and grows rapidly in popularity as shown by the increasing numbers who avail themselves of it, and by the increased amounts of money interchanged in this way.

For the quarter ending March 31, 1865, the value	
of deposits received was	$190,164 05
And of money orders received	30,484 03
Being a total of	$220,644 08
The amount paid of 6,429, money orders was	$103,096 28
Postmasters' drafts paid through this department	67,943 00
Money orders repaid	1,676 42
Being a total of	$172,715 70

For the corresponding quarter of 1867 the returns show the following remarkable increase:

Amount of deposits received	$557,265 00
Money orders issued	80,531 82
Total	$637,796 82
Amount paid 27,442 money orders	$408,705 03
Postmasters' drafts	218,866 00
Registered money orders	1,053 66
Total	$628,624 69

Showing that the business of the department has more than trebled itself within two years.

The whole number of money orders issued since the inauguration of the system is 23,600. The number of money order offices in the United States at the present time is 833.

Four hundred additional go into operation on the 1st of July.

DEAD LETTER DEPARTMENT.

Few of our readers unfamiliar with such statistics have any notion how many blunders are made annually, even on the *outside* of letters, by misdirection, neglect to postpay, or in some other fashion; for the ways of doing wrong, even on envelopes, are numerous. The following figures will give some idea as to the extent of errors of this kind:

The number of dead letters received from the Dead Letter Department at Washington, D. C., to be delivered to the writers at the New-York Office, during the quarter ending March 31, 1862, was	503
Quarter ending March 30, 1867	1,658
Number of dead letters delivered to the writers at the office during the quarter ending March 31, 1862	401
Quarter ending March 30, 1867	1,332

Showing that with the increase of labors generally, increase also the labors in this branch of somewhat negative usefulness.

Mr. Norton, the Assistant Postmaster, superintends the duties of this Department, and also those of the Money Order Department.

THE NIGHT DEPARTMENT.

This department as much as any other illustrates the general growth of the postal labors. In 1857 there were 31 men employed to do all the night duty. The number of letters dropped from 6:30 P. M. until midnight was about 5,000. The mails received between 6 P. M. and 12:30 A. M. were four. No mails were sent out, nor were there any men employed in the Foreign Department. Now the number of letters dropped from 6:30 P. M. to 12:30 A. M. is 30,000. The men employed during these hours are 113. Thirteen mails are received and seven dispatched. Newspapers received have more than doubled during the past two years. The Superintendent of this department is Mr. H. J. Armstrong.

CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT.

The average number of clerks employed in 1856 was	160
And of carriers	111
Total	271
In 1866 the clerks numbered	354
Carriers	169
Total	523
The value of stamps and envelopes used in 1856 was	$437,610 00
In 1866	1,739,086 76
The gross receipts in 1856 were	$719,235 31
And in 1866	2,161,834 57

Confirming the fact before stated, now shown by the return of revenue, that the work of the postal department *has trebled itself in a decade.*

To those who have had the patience to read the foregoing details, as well as to those whose eagerness to arrive hastily at conclusions, have hurried them on to the terminal figures, it cannot be difficult to realize the necessity for increased post-office accommodation. However sanctified the protection of the venerable Church, her sheltering arms can but a short time longer embrace without confusion her still growing congregation of men of letters.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Our Weekly Resume of Military News.

We present our usual *resumé* of National Guard news for the information of our military readers:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending June 8, 1867.

Tenth Brigade—Matthew H. Burton, Hospital Surgeon, May 25, 1867, original appointment.

Thirteenth Brigade—Cyrus B. Chase, Aid-de-Camp, May 30, 1867, *vice* G. H. F. Van Horne, promoted.

Sixteenth Brigade—Charles H. Van Brakle, Assistant Adjutant-General; George W. Flower, Inspector; George B. Massey, Engineer; Pardon C. Williams, Judge Advocate; Richard H. Huntington, Quartermaster; Herbert E. Bates, Ordnance Officer; John L. Hotchkiss, Commissary of Subsistence; Norris W. Mundy, Aid-de-Camp; Herbert P. Babcock, Aid-de-Camp, May 1, 1867, original appointments.

Thirty-first Brigade—Original appointments, with rank from May 1, 1867.—Peter C. Doyle, Assistant Adjutant-General; Levi Vallier, Commissary of Subsistence; Wm. S. Bull, Ordnance Officer; Wm. S. Sizer, Aid-de-Camp; S. Douglass Cornell, Aid-de-Camp, *vice* Peter C. Doyle, promoted A. A. G.

First Regiment Infantry—Original vacancies, with rank from June 3, 1867.—J. W. Marshall, Captain; Wm. H. H. Wilcox First Lieutenant; Samuel Carson, Jr., Second Lieutenant.

Third Regiment Infantry—James H. Hamm, First Lieutenant, May 22, 1867, *vice* A. O'Neil, resigned.

Fourth Regiment Infantry—Henry T. Van Derburgh, Captain, May 14, 1867, *vice* James A. Tabor, dismissed by court-martial. John H. Reilly, First Lieutenant, May 14, 1867, *vice* Van Derburgh, promoted.

Seventh Regiment Infantry—Louis Fitzgerald, Adjutant, May 1, 1867, *vice* Henry S. Steel, elected Lieutenant.

Tenth Regiment—Daniel M. Stimson, Hospital Surgeon, May 11, 1867, original appointment.

Eleventh Regiment—Julis Fijax, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1, 1867, original appointment. Edward Werner, Second Lieutenant, April 30, 1867, *vice* Jacob Korner, term expired.

Twelfth Regiment—Benjamin D. Bacon, Captain, May 27, 1867, *vice* A. B. Howe, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment—Wm. H. Murphy, Adjutant, May 20, 1867, *vice* H. B. Smith, promoted.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—Charles F. Simmons, Hospital Surgeon, May 24, 1867, *vice* Le Roy McLean, promoted.

Thirty-fifth Regiment—Original appointment with rank from June 6, 1867: Wm. P. Herring, Captain; Chester Weaver, Captain.

Fifty-fourth Regiment—Thomas S. Chadwick, Second Lieutenant, May 28, 1867, *vice* B. D. Wilson, promoted; John H. Wilson, Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1867, *vice* John H. Boyd, removed from district.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Franklin Allen, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1, 1867, original appointment.

First Regiment Cavalry—John Ittner, Lieutenant-Colonel, May 27, 1867, *vice* Frederick Kneble, resigned.

Squadron of Washington Grays—Effingham M. Van Beuren, Second Lieutenant, May 23, 1867, *vice* James P. Banta, promoted.

Fifty-sixth Regiment—Seymour J. Holley, Assistant Surgeon, May 22, 1867, *vice* J. Frederick Moore, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Patrick McDermott, First Lieutenant, May 9, 1867, *vice* Maguire, promoted.

Eighty-seventh Regiment—G. L. Roof, Chaplain, May 29, 1867, *vice* W. A. Lockwood, resigned.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment—Isaac P. Clark, Second Lieutenant, May 24, 1867, *vice* D. C. Sherwood, resigned.

One Hundred and Tenth Regiment—Paul Collson, Captain; Miles English, First Lieutenant, original vacancies, with rank from June 5, 1867.

First Regiment of Artillery—Jacob Goetz, Second Lieutenant, May 9, 1867, *vice* F. Myer, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Sixteenth Brigade, June 3, Inspector C. H. Van Brakle.

Seventy-first Regiment, June 6, Second-Lieut. F. F. Taylor.

Seventy-first Regiment, June 6, Capt. Seymour A. Prince.

Thirty-fifth Regiment, June 8, Second-Lieut., J. H. McKay.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Friday evening, June 14, at 7:45 o'clock P. M. This command will parade, in full uniform, (white gloves,) on Tuesday afternoon, June 18. Line will be formed in Washington-square, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 3 P. M. precisely. Field and staff will report, mounted, to the Colonel; non-commissioned staff, band, field music and color-guard to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before the time of formation. In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Officers, Gen. Morris' system of tactics will no longer be used in this command, and Gen. Casey's system, as prescribed by the United States War Department, will be adhered to from this date. No change, however, will be made in the manual of arms until further orders. All communications will, in future, be sent to Regimental Headquarters, Room No. 10, No. 79 Cedar-street, instead of to the Regimental Armory, as prescribed in General Orders No. 4. Blanks will be furnished for official letters.

Staff Appointment—Sergt.-Major Wm. H. Murphy is appointed Adjutant, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Elections and Promotions—Adjt. H. B. Smith to be Captain Company D, *vice* Watts, resigned; Benjamin D. Bacon to be Captain Company A, *vice* Howe, promoted; First Lieut. Chas. I. McGowan to be Captain Company G, *vice* Gilon, promoted; First Sergt. Richard E. Jones to be First Lieutenant Company G, *vice* McGowan, promoted.

Appointments on Non-Commissioned Staff.—Corp. Wm. H. Kirby, Jr., of A Company, to be Quartermaster-Sergeant, *vice* Hill, deceased. Third Sergeant Wm. F. Raywood, of B Company, to be Commissary Sergeant, *vice* Allen, resigned. Private Sam'l G. Spackman to be Sergeant and Hospital Steward. The following Corporals are detailed to act as Color Guard: Wm. H. Larue, A Company; F. S. Turner, D Company; F. I. O'Neil, I Company; Hugh F. Gallagher, B Company; Wm. M. Bliss, E Company; John A. McGee, F Company; R. A. Riker, G Company.

Discharges.—John Schreyer, H Company, April 26, 1867; James Scott, H Company, April 27, 1867; S. H. Hermendinger, H Company, April 27, 1867; Aaron E. Wright, G Company, May 3, 1867; Samuel Cochrane, H Company, June 7, 1867; and Chris. C. Ellis, H Company, June 7, 1867—expiration of term of service.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This command will parade on July 4, 1867, in full fatigue uniform, including white pants. Time and place of formation to be hereafter designated. No excuse on the score of lack of any part of uniform will be received by the Court-martial; members are therefore required to provide themselves with white pants immediately. Nothing has been done as yet regarding the election of a Major, though it cannot be postponed very long. Several candidates are already offering.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

The following named officers having been appointed on the staff of this command will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Andrew Barstow, Quartermaster, to rank from June 5, 1867, *vice* Davies, promoted.

John C. Gillespie, Commissary, to rank from June 5, 1867; original vacancy.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This command paraded for general field day and review on Wednesday last at the City of Troy. The affair was quite successful, and reflected great credit upon the officers and men of the command. The review by Gen. Alden and Staff passed off exceedingly well. After the ceremony the troops were formed in hollow square, and the Brigadier made a brief address to them, in which he expressed the greatest pleasure at the proficiency manifested in the drill of the regiment, declaring that their movements upon the field surpassed in ease and precision many drills he had witnessed in active service of commands which had long been in the field. He expressed a feeling of deep interest in the regiment, and hoped the officers and men would all evince a just pride in building it up, and making it a model organization in all respects. The battalion returned to the city about 5 o'clock. Lieut.-Col. Leroy was in command, with Capts. Cusack and Scott acting in the other field positions.

Col. J. McConihe, Jr., makes the following announcement in recent orders: Company drills will be held semi-monthly, battalion drills monthly, time and place to be designated by orders from these headquarters. Schools of instruction for commissioned officers will be held on Thursday evenings of each week, at the Fulton Market Armory, at 8 o'clock P. M. Schools for non-commissioned officers will be held on Friday evening of each week, commencing on the 14th of the present month, at the State Armory, at 8 o'clock P. M. Officers to conduct the schools will be designated from time to time, and the officers in command will report the number present and absent, and names of absentees. The regiment is ordered to parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped on the Fourth of July, 1867, to participate in the celebration of the day. Commandants of companies will report with their commands to the Colonel commanding, at the State Armory, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Col. J. C. Robie, commanding the Forty-fourth Regiment, announces in General Orders No. 1, that it is desired that those persons subject to military duty, composing the "reserve militia of the first class," who are willing to enroll their names as members of either of the companies now being raised in parts of the district, should do it as soon as possible. This Regimental District comprises the County of Broome, in which there are to be raised ten companies—either by voluntary enlistment or by drafting—two or more of which are to be organized in the City of Binghamton, and the remainder in other parts of the county. It is desirous that those towns on and contiguous to railroad communication, should each raise one company, so that a majority of the regiment may be quickly assembled, while those companies more remotely situated will avail themselves of the most ready means of conveyance. The Colonel commanding would be happy to meet those in the organization who so promptly responded to their country's call during the rebellion, particularly those of the Twenty-seventh, Eighty-ninth, One Hundredth and Ninth and One Hundredth and Thirty-seventh Regiments, many of whom were the first from this county in the field, and the last to leave. Each company will be armed and uniformed by the State; the arms are of the latest improved Springfield rifled musket. The uniforms will be supplied at the organization of each company. The pay of privates amounts to $30 a month when on duty, the same forms and pay-rolls being used as in the United States service.

THE SIXTH DIVISION STAFF.

Major-Gen. Henry A. Barnum, of the Sixth Division, has assumed command of the division, with headquarters at Syracuse, and has issued General Orders No. 1, announcing a portion of his staff, as follows:

Brevet-Major Stephen A. Estes, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with rank of Colonel.

Col. Andrew J. Smith, Inspector, with rank of Colonel.

Lieut. and Adjutant Edward B. Lansing, Judge Advocate, with rank of Colonel.

Brevet Col. Roger W. Pease, Surgeon, with rank of Colonel.

Brevet Major Moses Summers, Quartermaster, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James H. Hinman, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Major.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE STAFF.

The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of Brig.-Gen. Henry D. Barto, commanding Twenty-eighth Brigade, in the County of Cortland: Major Stephen Clough, Assistant Adjutant-General, Trumansburgh; Major Koert S. Van Vorhees, Brigade Inspector, Ithaca; Major Lawrence H. Spencer, Engineer, Albany; Major Alvah D. Waters, Judge Advocate, Cortland; Major J. Delos Lewis, Surgeon, Trumansburgh; Major Abram P. Smith, Ordnance Officer, Cortland; Capt. James L. Stone, Commissary of Subsistence, Trumansburgh; John G. Heath, Quartermaster, Ithaca; Capt. Charles P. Barto, Aid-de-Camp, Trumansburgh; First Lieut. John M. Couch, Aid-de-Camp, Cortland.

THIRTY-FIRST BRIGADE STAFF.

Brig.-Gen. W. F. Rogers, commanding the Thirty-first Brigade, (headquarters at Buffalo,) announces the following appointments on his staff:

Peter C. Doyle, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major.

Jessie B. Richards, Hospital Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

Levi Vallier, Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

William S. Bull, Ordinance Officer, with the rank of Captain.

William S. Sizer, Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

S. Douglass Cornell, Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

FIRST DIVISION STAFF.

The following promotions and appointments are announced on the staff of the Major-General Commanding the First Division: Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel; Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, *vice* Hamblin, promoted; Vanderbilt Allen to be Division Engineer, with the rank of Colonel; Major John Fowler, Jr., to be Ordnance Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Donaldson to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, *vice* Fowler, promoted.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. Charles P. Cramer, of West Troy, formerly First Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Regiment New-York Cavalry, has been breveted Captain by Gov. Fenton for gallant services in the war.

At a meeting of the Troy City Artillery, held at the Armory on Wednesday evening, Capt. James E. Curran, was presented with an elegant sword, sash and belt—a well-merited testimonial to an efficient and energetic officer.

Company A, Twelfth Regiment, commemorated their twelfth anniversary, on Tuesday evening, by a supper at their armory, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway. Capt. Bacon and his associate officers succeeded in rendering the evening a very pleasant one, and the supper proved one of the principal attractions. Col. Avery interrupted the proceedings in a surprising yet happy manner by rising and presenting Major Howe, the former commandant of Company A, with a handsome sword, sash and belt. The evening was then closed with festivity, toasts and speeches being made by Col. Ward, Major Howe, and others. This Company is one of the most prosperous organizations in the Twelfth Regiment.

Companies A and B of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, (Rochester,) had a grand target excursion on Kelley's Flats, on Monday afternoon, when some excellent practice was obtained, and the day was made an enjoyable one. The German Schutzen Corps were also out for rifle practice, and some very good shots were made at the distance of upward of 200 yards.

Lieut.-Col. Stephen P. Corliss, Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Major-Gen. Carr, has resigned, and Henry D. Woodruff, of Troy City, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Col. Woodruff is a veteran officer, and formerly served on the staff of Gen. Banks.

The President has appointed Col. E. G. Marshall, of Rochester, Brevet Major-General of United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. The commission bears date from March 13, 1865.

The headquarters of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment have been removed from Port Byron to Weedsport.

Major George Treadwell, Quartermaster on Gen. Woodhall's staff, has been promoted to Brigade Inspector, on the same staff, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Charles E. Davis. Lieut. Charles H. Douglas, of Company C, Tenth Regiment, has been promoted to the position of Quartermaster, *vice* Treadwell, promoted.

The officers and members of Company G, Twenty-first (Poughkeepsie) Regiment, entertained their lady friends at the Armory, on Wednesday evening, in fine style. A good quadrille band was in attendance. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

A cavalry company, composed mostly of German citizens, is being organized at Troy. Their officers are: Captain, Wm. Lessman; First Lieutenant, Jonas Kehn; Second Lieutenants, Geo. W. Holcomb, Israel Bestel.

Company H of the Ninth Regiment, better known as the "State Fencibles," intend celebrating their thirty-sixth anniversary to-morrow evening at their armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Preparations for this event have been progressing for some time, and the affair will no doubt be an interesting one.

The New-York Shutzen Corps, Capt. John F. Gerdes commanding, will hold their annual festival at Jones' Wood on the 18th, 19th and 20th insts. These German shooting festivals are quite unique in their details.

The Court-martial of Col. Farrar, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, has been slowly progressing during the week, but no definite result has been obtained. The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications.

A regimental Court-martial for the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., has been appointed to convene at the Armory of the regiment, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Major Wm. Oscar Roome is detailed as President of said court-martial.

EXCURSION TO GETTYSBURGH.

Brevet-Major John McNeill and Quartermaster Wm. H. Tigney, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, left Brooklyn on Thursday evening for Philadelphia and Gettysburgh, to complete the arrangements for the excursion of Company H of that Regiment to Gettysburgh on the 4th day of July next. The Company will leave Brooklyn on the morning of the 1st, arriving in Philadelphia the same afternoon. Efforts are being made by the National Guard, of Philadelphia to have a detachment escort the Company through the city to the La Pierre House, where the Company will remain while in that city. On the morning of the 3d they will leave Philadelphia, arriving in Gettysburgh the same evening. The 4th will be spent in roaming over the battle-field. The command will leave Gettysburgh on the morning of the 5th, arriving in Brooklyn on the morning of the 6th. It is anticipated that Mayor Booth, Collector (Ex-Colonel of the Fourteenth) Wood, Simeon B. Chittenden and others will accompany the party.

LAW REPORTS.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Brady at Trial Term without a Jury.

Murtha vs. *Glass and Mahuken.*—The plaintiff sued the defendants claiming that he was a copartner with defendant Glass in two grocery stores in Second and Third avenues, in this City; that the partnership was brought to a close wrongfully by defendant Glass, who conspired with the defendant Mahuken to defraud the plaintiff; that in pursuance of the conspiracy Glass sold out one of the stores to Mahuken and deprived the plaintiff thereof.

The defendant Glass denied the copartnership and set up an agreement whereby plaintiff and he agreed in effect that plaintiff should serve as his (Glass') clerk at a stipulated salary per week and one-half the profits; that the plaintiff's conduct was such that he sold out to Mahuken; who was a *bona fide* creditor to the amount of $1,989, to secure him, and both defendants denied all fraud.

The evidence was very conflicting, and it appeared that the plaintiff and defendant Glass were severally insolvent. The main effort of the plaintiff's counsel was directed to hold the defendant Mahuken responsible. Mahuken was pecuniarily solvent. D. McMahon, who appeared for the defendants, claimed no case of fraud or conspiracy was made out against Mr. Mahuken, who was a respectable grocer in this City, and who was a large creditor of the business carried on by plaintiff and defendant Glass; that he went in there and took the Third-avenue store to secure his debt. Ex-Attorney-Gen. Cushing was heard on the other side, and claimed the proofs inculpated Mr. Mahuken.

This morning Judge Brady rendered judgment in favor of defendant Mahuken, with costs, and holding a partnership to have existed between plaintiff and defendant Glass. The following is the opinion:

Brady, J.—The plaintiff's arrangement with the defendant, Glass, was that the business was to be carried on in the name of the latter, and that authorized all persons, without notice, to treat with him as the owner of the property and business located and kept at the different stores to which this agreement between them extended. The written agreement of January 23, 1865, did not cover the whole ground, and did not in itself disclose the relations existing between them. That such was the fact was a matter of which the defendant, Mahuken, had no knowledge, and to which he was not required to direct his attention. He was not bound either to sell to the plaintiff, or any other person, his purchase from the defendant, Glass, but, if he determined to sell, he had the right to name his own terms. The plaintiff was shielding himself from his creditors by his agreement with the defendant, Glass, and it is to be presumed that in reference to strangers he was adroit in suppressing the interest he had in the business with which he was connected. The defendant, Mahuken, is therefore entitled to judgment in his favor, with costs. There is no evidence of fraud or collusion so far as he is concerned. In reference to the alleged copartnership between the plaintiff and Glass, the result must be different. I consider the partnership established by the proofs. There is one item of evidence on that subject to which I find no conclusive answer; it is the last paragraph of the written agreement of January 23, 1865. It provides that the sum of $400 may be taken from the net profits of store No. 922 Third-avenue, and applied to the indebtedness standing on store No. 523 Second-avenue. Such an agreement as that between master and servant on the assumption that the latter had no interest in the store in the Second-avenue, is an absurdity. Why should he consent that his earnings should be employed to pay the indebtedness of a store from which, if the defendant's story be true, he had been discharged? I see no reason for it, but when it is considered that he was interested in that store, and that it had not been so prosperous as desired, and was to be assisted, an excellent reason is at once presented why the money referred to should be used in the manner indicated. There are other circumstances which also lead to the conclusion that the plaintiff was interested as he states. The closing of the store upon the death of his child, the employment of the witness Miller as a clerk, who was sent to him by the defendant Glass after the declaration that he was to board with the plaintiff, his partner, and the fact that the clerks Miller and Farsol employed in the store in the Third-avenue were boarded by the plaintiff without compensation. Upon a careful consideration of the whole case I entertain no doubt that the plaintiff and Glass were copartners equally interested in the business carried on between them. I consider the written agreement of Jan. 25, 1865, consistent with the fact that the plaintiff's interest was not to be known, and that he was to be protected from the acts of Glass by that paper, in which the prior right to purchase the store and its stock was secured. That agreement must be controlled by the relations existing between them in relation to the store in the Second-avenue, to which it relates only so far as the paragraph referred to heretofore is concerned, and which/stands, it would seem, in the nature of a separate and independent agreement, having been signed after the contract in reference to the Third-avenue store was apparently concluded. I am aware that there are some facts in this case which militate against the plaintiff's claim, and such must be the result where an interest is clandestinely owned, as in this case. I have given them due weight, but they are not strong enough to overcome those which array themselves in his favor, the strongest of which, in my opinion, abstractly considered, is the paragraph I have alluded to. I do not rest my decision upon it, however, but upon it in conjunction with the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, and the whole scope of the agreement itself in such connection, which so considered, bears evidence of the existence of an understanding not fully exposed.

The order will be, therefore, that this action be referred to Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq., to take and state the accounts between the defendant Glass and the plaintiff, and report the same to this Court, and that the defendant Mahuken have judgment in his favor with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 5.

Before Judge Barbour.

DIVORCE MOTION FOR ALIMONY.

Ernestine Freemann vs. *John Freemann.*—This is an action to dissolve the marriage upon the ground of adultery committed by the defendant during the past five years; that the defendant is living in open adultery and cohabiting with another female, and has five children by her.

The plaintiff has five children living, the issue of the marriage.

Defendant failed to answer, and plaintiff moved for a counsel fee and alimony, which was opposed.

After argument, the Court directed the defendant to pay a counsel fee of fifty dollars, and five dollars per week alimony pending the action.

A. H. Reavey, for plaintiff; S. M. Ostrander opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: James L. Cooper, Peter Kock, Joseph Stouvenal, Jas. Donnellon, Ellen Vandelinda.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Francisca Hoey, Charles R. Brewster, Abigail Purceyl, Bridget Condon, Timothy Donoughue, Thomas J. Burger, Thos. Mansfield, Jacob Eckelmann, Frederick W. Kruger, Albert New, Henry P. Faye, Marcell Kuppersahmid, Wm. P. McKiernan, Mary Miller, Wm. A. Pearsall, Mary A. Silliman.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following persons:

Daniel Martin, guardian of Mary and Lewis F. Martin,

Jeannette M. Leon, guardian of Josephine and Alexis M. Leon.

Mary E. Burns, guardian of Mary Burns.

Jonathan J. Jones, guardian of John Barnett and Martha E. Barnett.

John Kallmayer, guardian of John Vorgeitz.

John Kallmayer, guardian of Charles and Eva Vorgeitz.

Benjamin Wood, guardian of Esther A. Gray.

Thales S. Bliss, guardian of Joseph E. and Wm. W. Wilson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

George C. Gautley vs. The Iowa and Minnesota Railroad Construction Company; defendant's motion granted, but on payment of costs of plaintiff up to date. William E. Keys vs. E. W. Stratton; motion granted on payment of costs, fixed at $25, with leave to plaintiff to discontinue without costs. Edward M. Owen vs. Phebe A. Wood, administratrix, &c.; motion granted. In the matter of the election of Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing Machine Company, motion granted setting aside the election of the present directors, and ordering a new election. The time will be designated in the order, which must be settled on notice. In the matter of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, motion granted on payment of $10 costs to Receiver. The People, &c., ex. rel. Commissioners for erecting a public market in the City of New-York vs. The Common Council; plaintiffs may have an order directing the payment of the costs to be adjusted by the Clerk. L. R. Fitzgerald vs. The World Paper Stock Company; motion for Receiver granted. Benjamin Wright, Trustee, &c., vs. Joseph Hopkins et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 15.

The following decisions were rendered this morning:

Wm. F. Drake et al. vs. Stephen H. Thayer et al., order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Garvin, J.

The Farmer's Loan and Trust Company vs. Abijah Mann; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Barbour and Jones, JJ.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 15.

Cramer vs. Herzeberg; judgment for defendant (see opinion.) Martha vs. Glass; referred to T. H. Lane to take and state the accounts between defendant Glass and plaintiff, and judgment for defendant Mahnken, with costs; (see opinion.) Meyers vs. Grace; motion granted; $5 costs to abide event. Jonanique vs. Rairden; motion denied without costs. Grady vs. Grady; report confirmed and judgment granted. Salinger vs. Rosa; order granted. Bloom vs. Bloom; report confirmed and judgment granted. Bond vs. Sconcia; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

There were thirty-three cases in all upon the calendar for trial at Court of Special Sessions yesterday: 10 charges of petty larceny, 17 of assault and battery, one for having in possession burglars' tools, 4 charges of keeping disorderly houses, and one of personating an officer.

Quite a number of the above cases were postponed, and the greater number of those remaining were petty charges of assault and battery, tenement-house brawls and the brutality begotten of intoxication. The proceedings in general therefore lacked even their average degree of interest.

CARRYING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

John Ward, Richard Perry and John Kelly were charged with having in their possession a number of burglars' tools. Officer James Finn, who made the arrest, saw the men try doors in Water-street, part and meet again. He arrested Perry on the corner of Peck-slip and Water-street; then he arrested Kelly and afterward Ward. The instruments were found on the men by Officer Kennedy. Mr. Spencer cross-examined the officer as to how light it was, his object being to show that the arrest was made in daylight—in fact after sunrise—and the prisoners were therefore not liable to any punishment under the circumstances.

Officer Kennedy saw Perry at 1 o'clock that morning, he inquired after a boarding-house. He saw him again at 4 o'clock. Found on Kelly a jimmy stuck up his sleeve and a rope in his pocket. Perry had nothing upon him. The officer did not know when the sun rose, but he thought the almanac did. Counsel did not doubt the almanac, in such matters, nor the *Herald* either, which made a speciality of sunrise and weather. [Laughter in Court.] Witness thought it was about 4 o'clock.

Mr. Lawrence Ennis, a storekeeper in Water-street, in the neighborhood where the arrests were made, testified that his door was cut as if preparatory to forcing an entry.

Mr. Spencer read authorities to settle the matter as to whether or not it was daylight at the time of the arrest or not, and he demanded a dismissal of the complaint on the ground of irregularity in its form. Judge Kelly acquitted the prisoners of the charge as made against them, but instructed the officer of the Court to keep them in custody until Mr. Ennis made a charge of attempt at burglary against them, which was done.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Mary Plange, a somewhat good-looking, well dressed German, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 108 West Broadway, corner Franklin-street. Officer Richard Field, stated that women were in the habit of exhibiting themselves with low-necked dresses on the stoops. The prisoner herself stated that she was the keeper of the house. She had three women there and one girl about 15 years old. The women knocked against the window soliciting men as they passed.

Helena Foulk testified to the character of the house. Men came to see her in the house. She got $10 22 while she lived there two weeks; the prisoner took it all and refused to return any of it.

Mr. John Hewitt, a school officer of the Fifth Ward, stated that he had been beckoned at as he passed. The women, in his opinion, were not particularly good-looking, not as good-looking as he would like. The neighbors made complaint.

Judge Kelly complimented Mr. Hewitt for volunteering his evidence in the case, particularly as the woman sought to follow her nefarious occupation within sight of a public school, thus subjecting innocent children to contaminating example and influence.

Counsel asked for arrest of judgement on the plea of informality in the complaint. Judge Kelly overruled the objection, and sentenced the prisoner to one month's Penitentiary, and a fine of $50.

A SWEEPING AFFAIR.

Hannah M. Landmann charged Ann Tracy with assaulting her. Mrs. Landmann, it appeared, had swept off her stoop, and was cleaning out her gutter, when she was attacked by Ann Tracy, who was also sweeping. It appeared that Ann's cause of provocation was that Mrs. Landmann was sweeping the filth in her direction. Witnesses were called to show the character of the quarrel, which did not prove to be a serious one, further than that when the two brooms met together complainant and defendant dashed the mud most freely against each other. Mr. Libby testified to the peaceable character of his servant, Ann, who swept her place regularly every morning, weather permitting. He (witness) had frequently gone out at night and cleaned out the neighbor's gutter, whose place was kept in a filthy condition. Sentence suspended.

ASSAULTING A CAR CONDUCTOR.

James K. Fuller, conductor of an East Broadway car, charged Wm. Calahan with assault. It appeared that on Thursday last a passenger in the car of the complainant lost his pocket-book, and left the car. The pocket-book was afterward picked up, when the conductor demanded it from the finder that he might leave it at the depot. The prisoner quarreled with him, insisting on the finder retaining possession of it. The prisoner said, that if he, conductor, got it, neither company nor the loser would get it. The altercation culminated in blows—the ground of the complaint. The prisoner having proven his respectability, was allowed to go on payment of a fine of $25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elizabeth Sullivan was sent to the City Prison for ten days for hitting her neighbor, Esther Walsh, with one of the stove lids. Mrs. Walsh presented herself in a terrible condition of physiognomy, one eye being closed up and the other of little immediate usefulness. They had pulled each other's hair for half an hour or so until separated by the neighbors.

Bridget Tierney pleaded guilty to stealing a carpet bag. She said that she and her children were hungry and she stole the bag to procure food for herself and them. Bridget, against whom there was no evidence of previous misconduct, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, which seems hard.

John and Dillman Miller were charged with kicking and beating Ernest Cook, in Cliff-street. Cook had his dog with him, which was kicked by the defendants; he remonstrated with them, when they attacked and beat him. The trio are bakers, and cousins to boot, and it appeared there was an old grudge—a family difference. There was considerable cross swearing, which resulted in eliciting the fact that the affair originated in a quarrel about customers, in which the dog had a considerable share, but was not produced. The prisoners were fined—John in $20 and Dillman in $15.

Thomas Woods pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a coat from the counter of Thomas Packwood. It was the first time he had been guilty of any offence against the law. He seemed very penitent. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Mary Brown, charged by Thompson O'Neill with stealing a pair of gaiters from his store, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have Cable dates as usual. In the British House of Commons, on Friday evening, M. Labouchere severely criticized the action of the Government in the Luxemburg business. Lord Stanley (who managed the negotiation) replies with much spirit, indicating that the main object of Her Majesty's Government was to preserve the peace of Europe. The attack upon Lord Stanley seems to have been very sharp, and his reply both dignified and conclusive.

It is reported that the Turks have won a considerable victory in Crete, putting 500 revolutionists *hors du combat*, and having only ten killed and sixty wounded.

The Fenians are still bothersome, as will be seen by the dispatches.

The King of Prussia *de jure* and Bismarck, King *de facto*, have reached Berlin from Paris. Nobody thought it worth while to shoot at them.

The Emperor of Russia is at Darmstadt, enjoying a pleasant immunity from the pressing attentions of his Polish subjects.

The telegraph assures us that fresh instructions have been sent from Spain to her Minister at Washington, concerning the South American Republics. It would be interesting to know the nature of these instructions, but on that point the telegraph is dumb.

GENERAL.

But little progress was made yesterday in the Surratt trial at Washington, in consequence of the illness of Judge Fisher. Judge Wylie occupied the bench and proceeded to hear the excuses of the talesmen summoned by the Marshal. District-Attorney Carrington entered a formal protest against proceeding during the absence of Judge Fisher, but the objection was overruled. Many of the talesmen were excused for various reasons, but eventually twelve jurors were selected. Whereupon the Court adjourned until twelve o'clock at night, at which time they were sworn in. This was done in order to give the jurors as much liberty as possible, as they will be subjected to restraint after being sworn.

Another letter from the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is made public. He calls for a session of Congress in July to settle definitely the disputed points of the Reconstruction Act. He points out what he terms errors in the recently-published opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery, and objects to that opinion being received as an official exposition of the Reconstruction Act. He thinks the Attorney-General has no more right to officially declare the meaning of that act than the President had to attempt the reconstruction of the South. That all questionable points may be distinctly decided he asks for a July session.

The Senatorial excursion party, on their return from their Western tour to St. Louis, were treated to a grand banquet on Friday night. The Senators and Representatives made speeches, extolling the Western country, and prophesying that eventually St. Louis would be the centre of a hundred States. All advocated the speedy construction of the Pacific Road, and were in favor of extending to that and to other railroad enterprises unstinted Government assistance.

LOCAL.

Some of the last evening papers gave currency to the report that Barney Aaron, the victorious pugilist in the late prize-fight, died yesterday from the injuries received at the hands of his antagonist. This is a mistake. Jo. Coburn, who arrived in this City by the 10 P. M. Philadelphia train last night, reports Barney at Baltimore "all right," like his prototype of the Japanese troupe, and says he will be in New-York to-morrow night.

The Workingmen's Eight Hour Convention met last evening at No. 267 Bowery, to consider the feasibility of the enforcement of the new Eight Hour Bill, as passed by the State Legislature, at its last session. The meeting organized by the election of John Ennis as President, and Wm. J. Jessup, Secretary, after which an adjournment until Saturday evening next was agreed upon.

Yesterday James Heenan, the husband of Ellen Heenan, over whose body an inquest was held by Coroner Wildey on Friday, and Margaret Griffin, his sister, were arrested on suspicion of murder and taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The case was postponed to await further investigation by the Coroner.

A match for $500, mile heats, best three in five to wagons, was trotted on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, between W. Birsts' blk. g. *Rapid* and B. Dobles' br. s. *Toronto Chief, Jr.* The latter won the first, second and fourth heats, and *Rapid* the third. Time, 2:45, 2:46½, 2:48, 2:46.

Yesterday a man styled Hon. William Napier was brought before Justice Dodge, charged with defrauding the firm of C. P. Mendenhall & Co., of Baltimore, to the amount of $3,300, by false representations. The accused gave bail in $6,000 to await a requisition from the Governor of Maryland.

There were 373 deaths in this city, including public institutions, during the week ending June 15, being eight less than reported for the previous week, and ten more than for the corresponding week of last year.

The Democratic Party and Negro Suffrage.

The *World* raises a false issue in regard to the attitude of the Democratic Party on the question of negro suffrage. We showed the other day that the Northern Democrats lose few opportunities of exhibiting their title to the confidence of that body of Southern politicians who, with Ex-Gov. Perry, make the universal enfranchisement of the freedmen the main ground of opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The *World* replies to this that the Democrats, as a Party, have not in any formal manner pronounced against negro enfranchisement, and that their opposition to it is confined to the proposition of extreme Radicals to force it upon all the States by a Congressional enactment.

This, however, is not the point we presented. The question is not whether negro suffrage shall be forced by Congress upon the Northern States, for on that point the great majority of Republicans are averse to interference, but whether the Northern Democrats are or are not hostile to the enfranchisement of the negroes among themselves. Gen. Longstreet uses the fact that the Democrats of the North are antagonistic to what must henceforth be a political power in the country as a reason for withholding from them his confidence and coöperation. And the *World* cannot hide the fact by discussing a totally different aspect of the suffrage question.

It is true, undoubtedly, that by no definite declaration of a National Convention are the Democrats at present pledged against negro enfranchisement at the North. Equally true is it, however, that the Democrats of Northern States, in their separate but organized capacity, have taken a stand against the extension of the suffrage to the black race. The latest exemplification [illegible] by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who, in Convention assembled, no further back than Tuesday last, adopted a resolution against the amendment of the State Constitution in respect of negro suffrage. The party in Ohio have been not one whit less explicit. In Connecticut they are on record as voting against the change. In Kentucky they have denounced it. And in Maryland, where they control the Convention for revising the Constitution, they have rejected the principle in its entirety. These are instances which at the moment occur to us as evidence of the formal action of the Democratic Party in State assemblages; and we submit that they show Gen. Longstreet to be in the right, and the *World* in the wrong, touching the policy of the party outside of the Southern States.

Our Indian Troubles.

Our reports from the Indian country represent that Gen. Sherman is rapidly losing the good opinion of the border settlers. His management of the Indian question does not suit them, and they complain that he is not competent to grasp the great question of their troubles. The settlers are anxious that he should organize them into volunteer companies of soldiers, mount and equip them, pay them for their time, and for all expenses incurred, and then turn them loose upon a grand hunt for red skins, with full authority to pillage and slaughter whomsoever they choose. They promise if he will do this, to wreak such vengeance on the Indians as will serve most effectually to keep them quiet in the future. Among the most prominent advocates of this wholesale extermination policy are Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, and Gov. Meagher, of Montana. The latter, without any authority whatever, has commenced the enrollment of volunteers, and if his deeds correspond to his words, has already entered upon an Indian campaign. The Governor has declared that the Indians must be driven from the vicinity of the whites, and promises that his troops shall retain whatever plunder they may acquire. The men who take arms at his call are the roughest backwoodsmen, who look upon Indians as vermin—of no use while living but good manure when dead—and how they will conduct a campaign may be imagined when it is stated that they believe a liberal reward should be offered for Indian scalps.

Gov. Hunt has not gone quite so far as the bellicose Governor of Montana, but he seems to be equally bloodthirsty. He has asked permission to raise volunteers, but this being denied him he has abstained from doing so, although still urging the necessity of such a course. It is because Gen. Sherman will not sanction this wholesale slaughter of Indians that the settlers have lost confidence in him, and declare that he is not the man for the Plains.

It is unquestionably true that the General has not been able to afford that protection to the settlers to which they are entitled. But this is no fault of his. The responsibility lies in Washington, and they who have refused to send to the frontier a sufficient number of troops to overawe the Indians and secure peace and good order on the border, are the ones upon whom the blame must fall. Gen. Sherman has publicly declared that it is useless to try to protect that country with infantry: that cavalry is needed to move rapidly and in sufficient force to *prevent* rather than *avenge* Indian atrocities. This fact has been well known to military men ever since the first campaign against Indians was organized, yet we doubt if to-day Gen. Sherman has under his command 1,000 mounted men fit to take the field. The excuse is made that horses cannot be subsisted upon the plains, that hay, oats and corn cannot be transported for the long marches of cavalry. The answer to this is that the Indians subsist *their* horses without difficulty, giving them neither grain nor hay, and yet contrive to keep them in such condition as enables them to run around our troops whenever they please. If we cannot do as much as the Indians, what is the use of being civilized?

Until a large force of cavalry is sent to Gen. Sherman, the people on the border are likely to continue their complaints of him, and also to be exposed to Indian atrocities. The savages seem determined upon war, and having already tasted blood in no inconsiderable quantities, are not likely to lay aside their war paint until they are forced to do so. But it is by no means necessary to inaugurate a series of indiscriminate massacres, as Govs. Hunt and Meagher propose to do. That Gen. Sherman refuses to permit this is greatly to his credit. The Government is in duty bound to furnish protection to all its citizens, and at the same time restrain those citizens from committing unlawful acts. The Indian must be protected in his rights (he at least has a right to live) as well as the settlers in theirs. Sending foot soldiers there does no good, but, on the contrary, exposes so many more persons to the scalping-knife. Indians laugh at infantry, run around them, and commit robberies and murders within sight of their camps. Of cavalry, however, they have a wholesome fear, and strive to give it a wide berth. A strong force of mounted men in the hostile country would so intimidate the savages that they would speedily sue for peace, and the settlers could pursue their avocations unmolested. Until such force is sent, Gen. Sherman can do little more than protect the Pacific Railroad and the overland stages. This he has resolved to do, and has notified the settlers that if they expect protection from him they must come within his lines. He proposes to use his force for the protection of the greatest number, and those who suffer must charge their losses to other officials.

The settlers on the frontier certainly have many grievances, and their complaints regarding the inadequate protection afforded them are well founded. Certain Indian tribes are making war upon them in a serious manner. While the reports of outrages are no doubt greatly exaggerated, there certainly have been many murders committed, trains plundered, and much stock stolen. These outrages are deserving of punishment, but not such as the settlers would visit upon the perpetrators. The extermination of a whole race of human beings is hardly called for in consequence of them. Other means can be found to prevent the recurrence of such offences, and if the matter be left entirely to Gen. Sherman or to some one department of the Government, such means will be used. But while the Government continues to pursue the imbecile and fraudulent policy toward the Indians that it has done for years, so long will the settlers be subject to such outrages. Many large tribes of Indians have been rendered [illegible] good citizens, and all the others can be brought to a similar condition, if the experiment is only faithfully tried. Let the Indians be treated by Government and by settlers with one-half the honesty and decency with which we are obliged to treat foreigners, and they will speedily become our friends.

The Congressional Committees and excursion parties which have visited the Indian country this Summer must necessarily have gained considerable information regarding the various tribes and their treatment. As the subject will inevitably come up at the next session of Congress, it is to be hoped that the new light obtained will tend to bring about a solution of the Indian question, and not only secure ample protection to the Western pioneers, but justice to the red men.

The Broken Cable—Its Recovery Looked for.

The public looks with some interest, if not anxiety, for an early report from Heart's Content respecting the condition of the broken cable. No one wishes anything but a continuance of prosperity to the Company. The original proprietors and enterprisers deserve the share of success they have had. But, after that has been said, it should also be said with equal frankness that, if one cable is quite sufficient to do all the business which is attracted to the line under the existing tariff, the recovery and the repair of the broken line ought to be followed by a thorough revision of the whole scale of charges.

The managers do not complain that they lost anything by taking fifty per cent. off their original rates. They hastened to apprise the public, when the accident happened near Heart's Content Bay, that the temporary derangement was one which they did not feel; that a single line was amply sufficient for their work; that every day was improving the conductivity and increasing the facilities of transmission by the older cable; and that the customers of the Company had simply to console themselves with the assurance that they should continue to be as well served as they had been.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are doubtless sufficiently alive to their own interests not to need much outside advice. But they cannot too soon familiarize themselves with the fact that the best stimulus which the projected competing lines can have lies in the existing scale of Cable rates. A line by way of the Antilles to the Spanish coast has been chartered, with specially favorable concessions from Congress. If those who have the charter are the right sort of persons to hold such a trust, the work ought to be completed within a couple of years. If it is not, the enterprise will go into other hands; or a different route will be chosen, under a different class of directors. The direct line to France, if prosecuted vigorously by experienced and solid men, would take four-fifths of the whole business of Europe. Failing either or both of these new projects—and it will be to the disgrace of our capitalists if they do fail—competition even then will not be killed off. A British Company is already at work on a line to connect some point at the north of Scotland, by way of the Hebrides, with Halifax. One or more, if not all of these projects, will go on without delay, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company must make up their minds for competition. It may be of a less spirited kind, than it would otherwise be, should they agree to bring themselves down to a reasonable view of what constitutes fair dividends.

The New Highway for the Commerce of the East.

The telegraph announced Friday that the *Colorado* had arrived at San Francisco in nineteen days from Yokohama, and twenty-eight from Hong Kong—thus completing her second round trip in splendid time.

We shall begin, by-and-by, to appreciate the magnitude of the trade which the trans-Pacific steamship service is about to open up. As yet, few persons, save that portion of the mercantile community directly interested in the trade of the East, know anything about the matter. Indeed, the route which the Company's vessels are to follow, when the line is fairly established, still remains, in a measure, to be determined.

The northerly, or direct route, which the pioneer vessel was ordered to take, the Captain found it not advisable to follow. After two days struggling against a west wind and generally rough weather, the course was changed to a direction west by south. The latitude of San Francisco, and Yokohama, in Japan, is so nearly the same,—the first being 37 degrees 40 minutes, and the latter 35 degrees 20 minutes,—that, other circumstances favoring, a course about due west would naturally promise the shortest passage. A larger knowledge of currents and winds will necessarily modify the initial rules laid down for the guidance of the Company's officers. Such rules, in fact, the Captain in command will in time frame for himself, within certain limits.

The distance from San Francisco to Yokohama, has been found to be 5,233 miles; but the change already noted, from a northerly to a southerly course, necessarily lengthened the route, if it did not also prolong the voyage. That extended over twenty-three days, averaging 240 miles a day for the whole passage. This, on the second homeward voyage has been, as we see, reduced to nineteen days.

On his first return trip, the Captain was again ordered to strike out north as far as 40 degrees; but just as, on leaving San Francisco, the weather was stormy and the wind adverse, the Captain changed his tack southward, making the first return voyage, however, inside of twenty-two days. How much this time can be shortened when the route comes to be better known we shall learn anon. From port to port the voyage will, judging from Friday's telegram, be brought within twenty days. Looking to the consumption of coal, and to the abandonment of Honolulu as a calling-station, it will be an important thing for the Company to find out—if not the most direct route—at least the course by which the shortest passages can be made. This will take a little time and possibly some sharp experience; but the business is in hands that do not accustom themselves to failure.

The distance and the time from New-York to Hong Kong, even measured by the first voyage over the new line, will give some idea of what this inter-continental highway is yet to be when direct railroad communication with the Pacific Coast is once opened up. From New-York to Panama, including the Isthmus Railroad, the distance is 2,036 miles; thence to San Francisco [illegible]. As thus far determined, from the latter port to Yokohama is 5,233 miles, and thence to Hong Kong 1,645, making in all 12,139 miles already reduced to a trip of *six and a half weeks*.

Fifteen days, at least, may be deducted from this, when the Pacific Railroad is finished; and then New-York and Hong Kong will be within 30 days of each other, although the distance by measurement will still be something over eight thousand miles. Add nine days to Liverpool, and in point of time the new highway to Asia will beat that over which the commerce of the East has been carried for centuries, at least two to one. By the American route, a year or two hence, the journey from London to Hong Kong and back will be made in less time than the fastest British vessels now make the voyage one way. These are neither dreams nor speculations. They are the simple bald facts pointing to a commercial revolution—not in the dim distance, but actually *upon us now*; and keen business men here, in London, and in Paris, are already actively preparing to meet it.

The trade of the "East" is a term so indefinite, and the range of it is so vast, that it is almost impossible to weigh its transcendent importance. In spite of the immense stocks of manufactured stuffs with which England and France supply the Indian and China markets, the balances against Europe within the last fifteen years have aggregated little short of one thousand million dollars. The actual figures, as given in Taylor's Report to the Treasury, are well worth reproducing. Of this vast amount of specie (nearly four-fifths of it, as will be seen, silver,) we supply to-day a very considerable proportion, which all goes much more than half-way round the world now to reach its destination. That cannot always be the case if we have the spirit and energy to take advantage of our position. Mr. Taylor's figures are as follow:

Specie Shipments from Great Britain.

Years	Gold.	Silver.
1851	£102,280	£1,716,160
1852	921,739	2,630,238
1853	880,202	4,710,665
1854	1,174,299	3,132,003
1855	948,272	6,409,889
1856	404,749	12,118,985
1857	269,275	16,795,232
1858	168,305	4,781,932
1859	788,269	14,828,551
1860	1,669,746	8,038,276
1861	783,543	6,838,292
1862	1,715,963	10,138,506
1863	3,173,442	8,213,264
1864	2,041,854	6,175,270
1865	555,725	3,621,330
1866	477,275	2,374,314
Totals	£16,074,938	£112,522,808

From Mediterranean Ports.

Years	Gold.	Silver
1853	£93,528	£848,362
1854	43,456	1,451,014
1855	241,239	1,524,240
1856	74,049	1,989,916
1857	259,986	3,350,689
1858	165,230	911,043
1859	142,144	1,581,970
1860	765,138	2,784,054
1861	644,934	2,021,060
1862	1,676,689	4,161,272
1863	4,849,521	6,923,269
1864	4,928,891	10,681,428
1865	3,794,425	6,123,968
1866	2,036,458	4,676,001
Totals	£19,722,672	£49,248,287

Pari passu, with the opening up of direct steamship communication with Japan, the China and East India Telegraph, for which an American Company has a peculiarly favorable charter, ought to be vigorously pushed forward. If it is in fit hands it will be. If there is any trifling with the business, a British Company will be in the field, and the work will go on without us; and it will go on, all the more briskly that the Pacific Mail Company's grand adventure is already virtually shown to be a success.

Co-operative Associations—Dangers to be Avoided.

Every one interested in the industrial progress of the country must desire to see the coöperative labor associations have a fair trial, and general success.

The newest of them are clearly the offspring of the recent strike; the latter being as clearly traceable in a majority of cases to the dangerous attempt of various State Legislatures to interfere between employers and their workmen. If these associated enterprises, or any considerable number of them thrive, good will have come out of evil. The efforts of reckless politicians to upset economic laws which are immutable may be found to lead indirectly to a solution of the labor question, much more speedily and satisfactorily than if things had gone on without any legislative interference at all.

The coöperative societies now in process of organization will not all succeed; but even if many of them should fail, the attempt of the working mechanic to become his own employer will bring home to his experience practical lessons which he probably never thought of learning before. Suppose that his Society breaks down by reason of the carelessness, the indolence, or the bad faith of a portion of its members—and that, in some cases, will most assuredly occur—he will naturally come to see what amount of self-denial, of industry, of perseverence, of fidelity to duty is needed in an employer who aims at success, or has the slightest chance of reaching it. He will experience in his own case some of the responsibilities and hardships which the position entails. He will see that the hardest worked man is the man—in active business—who is his own master, who has to make up his own pay-roll and keep his own bank account straight. That sort of experience will not be lost upon a thoughtful mechanic. Even if he has to return to the drudgery of a hired workman, he may make his newly-acquired knowledge profitable. He will not join anew in a strike without sufficient cause. He will not spend his time in forming combinations to bring capital and labor into antagonism. He will not waste his means in getting laws passed to make six or eight hours' daily labor represent the work and the proceeds of ten hours. In no school of philosophy in short, will a fair-minded mechanic find such useful instruction on points of social and political economy as he may get by six months' training in an associated labor enterprise in which he has to find his share of the means of starting; take his chances of profits instead of wages; find customers for his products; keep idlers and dishonest men out of the Society; make his account for bad times, and preserve his equanimity on finding that an undue share of the labor and the responsibility falls to his own special lot.

But we do not anticipate that a large proportion of the associated enterprises which are established on any sound principle will fail. What we do think it well to guard industrious mechanics against, is entertaining the notion that by the association of a given number of skilled workmen together, with sufficient means to make a start, success must naturally follow. A City contemporary whose standing advice to workingmen for years has been to get *land*—to secure a homestead before investing in anything else—has rubbed out this precept from its list of new commandments, and instead thereof sets forth that it is the duty of every mechanic to put his savings, to the last farthing, into some business of which he has acquired a knowledge, taking the coöperative principle for his guide.

This sweeping and general rule is just about as wisely laid down as the other about land; and it might be allowed to pass without notice, but that workmen are further assured in the same unreasoning way, that "it is as easy for many different kinds of working people to combine in some general work that requires all their various crafts, as for the same people to support a common provision shop or grocery."

This statement is contrary to all experience in France, in England, throughout the United Kingdom, and in Germany. There are but one or two of the associations of skilled craftsmen which had an existence in France twenty years ago alive to-day. Scores that have sprung up during the last fifteen years have died out, and the most flourishing societies (with but one or two exceptions) are those which are engaged in shop-keeping, (grocery and provision stores,) and not in manufacturing. The builders' society has done well and thrives. Many others died after a short and painful struggle.

Rochdale, in England, the home of the pioneer association, presents still more striking examples. In the grocery and provision business the associated workmen achieved splendid success a dozen or more years before they could do anything with a factory. In the latter business, their failures were of a painful and most disheartening kind. The story is the same all over. For one manufactory that has proved a success, fifty shops established on the coöperative principle have done well. There is one apparent reason why the former may often fail, while the latter succeed. The market for provisions, &c., has always to be supplied, while a market for manufactured stuffs is often glutted, and the shop has to be shut.

The New Danger.

The confident predictions that the President will remove Sheridan and Pope from their departments, or replace the civil officials whom they have removed, are doomed, we trust, to disappointment. The *Intelligencer*, which habitually covers its ignorance by looks of great wisdom, mysteriously expresses the hope that these commanders will not feel called on to ask to be relieved, in consequence of the action the President may feel called on to take. This is meant as a mysterious intimation that the President intends to *reverse* their action.

We do not believe he will do anything of the kind. He may, under the opinion which the Attorney-General is expected to give, instruct the commanders of departments to make *hereafter* no removals of civil State officers. He is not bound to do this, for the opinion of the Attorney-General has no binding force upon any department of the Government. Whatever the President may do, will be done upon his own responsibility; and whatever deference he may pay to the Attorney-General's views will be voluntary and because they commend themselves to his own judgment. If it shall be made clear that Congress did not intend to clothe the Commanders with the power of removal, it will be proper that they should be so instructed.

But thus far the Generals have had to construe the law for themselves, and they have administered it upon their own construction of its terms. Nobody doubts that they have acted honestly in the performance of what they deemed their duty and in furtherance of the work of reconstruction. To undo what they have done will be as unwise as it is needless. To restore Munroe to the Mayoralty of New-Orleans would be regarded as an outrage. Nobody doubts that his sympathies are with the rebellion,—that he did all in his power to retard and resist compliance with the law of Congress, or that he was guilty of the grossest and most flagrant abuse of official power in the riots a year ago. Possibly Sheridan had technically no right to remove him; but *he is out*, and no one wants him back. To put him back would be equivalent to a reappointment.

It will be wise to remember that a good many very violent and very reckless men are interested in renewing disturbance, disorder and commotion in the South. They would like an excuse for inflicting on the Southern States still further punishment,—for excluding them from Congress, and especially for keeping them out of the next Presidential canvass. *These* men would like nothing better than the reinstatement of Wells, Monroe, Withers and the rest,—the removal of Sheridan, Pope and Sickles, and a general renewal of strife and commotion throughout the South. Out of this might easily be brought new riots, fresh bills of exclusion and confiscation, and a revival of the excitement and panic which accomplished such results a year ago.

It is the business of every lover of peace and union, and especially is it the business of the President, to give neither aid nor excuse for such designs.

A Double-Distilled Fool.

We remarked, a day or two since, in speaking of the bonds given on the transportation of spirits, that many of them were good for nothing. The remark had received a very remarkable exemplification only the day before. A man named Rice had been on that day brought up for examination before a United States Commissioner in Brooklyn, on a charge of offering fraudulent bonds of the kind, the charge being that the names signed to the bond were fictitious. One of the names upon the bond was that of John C. Hubbard, who had sworn to being worth about $50,000, owning a large quantity of stock, besides land in Broome County, with a mill and other property.

Mr. Hubbard was called as a witness for the defence, and no sooner did he make his appearance upon the stand than he was recognized by the District-Attorney and by several of the officers of Court as a man who, under the name of *Hubbell*, was one of the claimants of the very 508 barrels of spirits which have been already referred to. To the astonishment of every one, however, the man, on being cross-examined by the District-Attorney, denied that his name was Hubbell, and swore that he was not one of the claimants in the case; he swore that he had never been examined as a witness in Court, and that he knew nothing whatever about it. He further swore that he had never seen the District-Attorney before, and did not know the lawyer who had actually represented him in the case of the 508 barrels. That gentleman, however, being near by, was sent for, and, being sworn as a witness, at once identified the *soi disant* Hubbard as his client, Mr. Hubbell. The result was, that instead of benefiting the case of Mr. Rice, Mr. Hubbard, or Hubbell, was himself put under arrest, under the double charge of executing a false bond and of perjury, and stands a very fair chance of doing the State some service, and being possibly so pressingly engaged as not to be able to give his personal attention to his case of spirits, if that case shall still proceed.

This is certainly a very remarkable instance of stupid audacity. Men often take great risks in trying to play the knave; but for a man to appear in Court one day as a claimant, and to deny the next day his own identity, in presence of his own lawyer and of the officers of the same Court, is a touch above the level of mere ordinary stupidity.

MINOR TOPICS.

Although there has been so much private animadversion and public indignation upon the failure of our State Legislature to provide authority for relieving the pressure in our narrow City by a longitudinal railway, the doctrine of compensation may make evident the advantages of delay, by giving us, finally, the cheapest and best. The subject will never cease to be discussed until the desire of the people is practically realized, and comparative discussion continually evolves new information. The employment of the expansive properties of air as a motive power is attracting much attention abroad, is already largely and successfully in use, and an account of its manifest economy and attainable speed is rapidly extending. In London, the Pneumatic Dispatch has for years been most advantageously used for collecting, carrying and delivering letters, the packages being taken up and dropped automatically at the stations and the tube conveying bags, &c., with great speed and facility, up and down hill, around curves and under many apparently difficult conditions. The same principle as applied to transportation of passenger carriages works equally well, attaining a speed equal to twice that of the English express trains, which run about sixty miles an hour. At Lausanne, Switzerland, an intramural pneumatic railway is about to be built, and plans have lately been submitted to English capitalists for crossing the Alps at the great Simplon Pass, a distance of sixteen miles, by the same agency. The total expense is estimated at only $4,000,000; its economy being chiefly due to the small area of the proposed tunnel, which is to be cut in the side of the rocks like a gallery and to receive tubes only large enough to hold a common-sized omnibus; the air-power is to be produced by means of water-wheels along the route. If such enterprises can be cheaply and efficiently consummated with the Alps in the way, why would not a pneumatic railway through our level island be worthy serious consideration?

The Jerome Park races, which are to come off this week, promise to be of unusual interest. The grounds are growing every day more and more attractive; the arrangements of the Club House are being perfected, and now compare very well with the best of our town restaurants,—and a larger number of horses are on the ground than have ever before been seen on any race course in this country. The Summer weather, moreover, is far more conducive to enjoyments of this kind than the colder weather of the Spring and Fall Seasons. The races commence on Wednesday, and continue three days, Friday being omitted. We presume there will be a larger and more brilliant gathering than has yet been seen since the course was opened.

In an article on postal labors and service in New-York, which may be found in our local columns, among other interesting and valuable information it will be noticed how useful our letter carriers are as collectors of valuable statistics. By the quiet inquiry which is incidental to their calling, they are enabled to collect an array of facts concerning the population and material industries of the City which could scarcely be obtained with anything like equal accuracy by the census-takers. The data of several of the tables which we present are mainly gleaned from the returns of the carriers. Through the unassuming labors of these distributors of letters the Post-office Department finds itself in possession of much reliable information, not only as to the population of each particular district, but also as to the number of families, private dwellings, wholesale and retail stores, manufactories, &c., which it contains. It would be a good idea to make the services of this class available when the next census is taken.

We hear that it is in contemplation to construct a foot-bridge over South-street, at the termination of Fulton-street, that passengers to and from Brooklyn may cross, and in that manner avoid the danger and crush of the vehicles which converge at that point. There is no locality (excepting, perhaps, Cortlandt and Barclay-street ferries) where a bridge for pedestrians would prove as convenient. At present the difficulty of crossing the street at each of these ferries is very great. Persons are often delayed a minute or two before the opportunity of passing through a break in the line of carts presents itself; and, in spite of the utmost vigilence, accidents are of frequent occurrence. It is probable that the proposed bridge will be erected by private parties at their own expense; and if it meet with popular favor the City will be asked to pay for it. It is to be hoped that it will be less massive than the Broadway bridge, less costly and of easier ascent. A competent architect could erect a bridge at the place in question, which would afford the required facilities for foot passengers, be harmonious in appearance with the ferry buildings, and present no obstruction to the vehicles below. The experiment, at any rate, is worth trying.

An ungallant journalist at the West inveighs bitterly against the feminine fashions in wearing the hair. He declares that while a lover might pen a sonnet to his mistress' eyebrow, he could not possibly apostrophize her false hair. Not so. The poets of all ages have never been so squeamish, and in "Love dislikes Nothing," Herrick has a stanza which shows not only what the tender passion will do for the critical faculty, but also that the "chignon," the "waterfall" and kindred modern phenomena are of antique origin:

> "Be she bald, or does she wear
> Locks incurled of other hair,
> I shall find enchantment there."

There is a sentiment for the fastidious *beaux* of our degenerate days to take to heart.

Middle-aged men have lost all hope of ever seeing the new County Court-house a completed work of art and of successful legislation. The fortunes which the contractors and others have made out of the job will all have been spent before the building is ready for occupancy. We know there are some young people among us who are sanguine enough to believe, as long as they hear the sound of a hammer, that they will live long enough to see the last nail driven; but it requires all the vigor of the youthful imagination to sustain so gratifying a creed. Justice located her seat in the lowly basement some months since, and in the course of a dozen years she may ascend (it is just possible) to the first floor. The last appropriation of the six or seven millions which the building is to cost is nearly exhausted, and instead of the 500 men who ought to be employed, only about seventy are now engaged upon the building—a force just sufficient to interfere with the labors of the honest, intelligent and industrious spiders, which always promptly finish the work which they begin when they are not interrupted.

By so roundabout a channel as the advertising columns of *Galignani*, we are put in possession of news, both curious and characteristic, of half a dozen famous Americans in a bunch. A colored gentleman, by profession *coiffeur* and capitalist, (for he shaves alike notes and faces, having $5,000 in the 5-20s,) by name Henry James, and lately "steward and interpreter" to a Texan General whom he accompanied in that capacity from New-Orleans to Paris, has a card for the Americans in that gay city. He has the honor to announce to them that he has opened an "American bar" at No. 37 Rue de Castiglione, where he will furnish "mixed drinks, comprising Bourbon and Robertson County cocktails, mint juleps, &c., &c." Mr. James "offers the following references: Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Mr. Wigfall of Texas, Col. Hiram Fuller, Hon. John Slidell, Richard M. Talbot." We do not remember ever to have seen a business card where the references were so satisfactory, and where the persons cited were so competent judges of what they testified about. We are very glad to hear from these distinguished gentlemen through their friend Mr. James, and to be able to show that their usefulness has not wholly ceased with the fall of the Confederacy. For the use of their names they probably get their drinks free, which is probably a matter of a good deal of importance to them now-a-days.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, the inexhaustible, has, according to an English paper, made a little speech in which he pleasantly defends himself for the recurrence of his characters in successive novels. This defence seems to us unnecessary, since a greater than Trollope, the master of Trollope, and one whom Trollope most closely imitates when he writes his best, namely, Thackeray, established the custom before the pupil put pen to paper. Shakespeare, too, in English literature, gave us *Falstaff* and his boon companions in three successive plays, and Thackeray, a Shakespeare among recent novelists, carried the heroes of *Vanity Fair* down as far as *The Newcomes*, *Pendennis* to *Philip*, and the Beatrice of *Esmond* to *The Virginians*—which last name, doubtless, would have furnished some hero for *Denis Duval*, had not that beautiful story been so suddenly snapped by the death of the author. As to that, in the literature of all nations, great writers have essayed the recurrence of favorite heroes, and Dumas' series, commencing with *The Three Musketeers*, is forever famous.

Messrs. Cunard and Inman are disputing in the London *Times* over the speed of their respective vessels, each claiming superiority for his own line in the passages between New-York and Liverpool. It is a significant fact that of these rival lines of ocean steamers, the Inman consists wholly of screw-ships, of which class are also the more recent ones of the Cunard Company, and that within our own memory the possibility of navigating the Atlantic by screw-propulsion was laughed at by the wiseacres as supremely ridiculous. Thirty years ago, in 1837, the British Board of Admiralty, having already condemned the theory of screw-propellers, consented to test it in practice. The Board, after being actually towed about in a little screw-vessel on the Thames, came to the conclusion that the new invention was a practical failure. It was the United States which soon after had the honor of exposing the absurdity of this conclusion in the *Princeton*; though we, as well as England, built paddle-wheel frigates for many years after. Now the screw is absolutely driving the paddle-wheel from the ocean. The Inman steamships, as we said, are all screw-ships, as are four of the Cunard line, besides the *Siberia* of the same line, which latter is now building. The same is true of many other lines. The *Lafayette* and *Washington*, of the Havre line, whose splendid paddle-wheel machinery was built in Glasgow, are about to have it all taken out, and screw machinery substituted, with the design of increasing speed. For an ocean-steamer, two enormous paddle-wheels of forty feet each in diameter are needed to do the work of a screw twenty feet in diameter. The accompanying machinery of the screw is many times more compact than that of the paddle-wheel, the weight is many times less, and the expense of construction is smaller. The side-wheel has certain advantages of comfort and popular favor, but the threefold economy of the screw in space, weight and cost, seems to be carrying the day.

The delivery of letters in the business portions of the City is greatly retarded in consequence of the very large number of offices in each building which must be separately visited by the carrier, at the outlay of much time and strength in climbing tall flights of stairs and wandering inquiringly through long hallways. A simple plan to obviate this would be the construction on the first floor of each building of a number of post-office boxes, to be placed under care of the Janitor. Each tenant should be assigned a box and key, and at stated hours the letters could be obtained by the authorized person without trouble. A plan of this kind would not only be a great convenience to many business men in the more prompt delivery of their correspondence, but also an advantage to the Government on the score of economy. Under its operation number of letter-carriers might be materially decreased, and the amount of their salaries saved to the Treasury.

The news of the prospective excellence of the staple crops and the general looking-up of business, has already influenced the real estate market. Brokers and agents, during the past week or two, have been quite busy, and congratulate themselves on the agreeable change from the depressed state of the market during the Spring months.

Indian Depredations—Letter from Fort Randall.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Fort Randall, Dakotah, 6th inst. It appears by this that the Indians have passed below Forts Buford, Rice, Sully and Thompson on the Missouri, to Fort Randall, almost down to the border settlements.

G. W. H.

FORT RANDALL, Dakotah, Thursday, June 6, 1867.

All this week we have been in continual excitement on account of the Indians. On Monday about fifty came in plain sight of the fort and ran off sixteen horses belonging to friendly Indians, and ten or twelve horses and eight or ten mules belonging to Government. They run the horse guard into the fort, but killed no one, only shot an arrow through the arm of one man. On Tuesday they showed themselves on the hills back of us, but did not come in. Every night the sentinels are sure to imagine they see Indians, and rouse the whole camp. Last night we were all turned out at about 1 o'clock.

The mail carrier from above came in this afternoon, and reports that the Indians had committed some depredations between here and Fort Thompson, killing horses, cattle, &c. He found a man dead on the road, but could not tell whether he was a soldier or citizen. They also drove a teamster off and took his cattle. I hardly think they will try to take this post.

Correction.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The overflow of sixty miles, mentioned in your issue of this morning, is on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and not on the Pacific Railroad proper, or Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, as would be inferred from your telegraphic item.

Please make the correction, as the ambiguity is in various ways injurious to our Company, and oblige yours, truly, [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States, in trust for the National Banks reported to-day, are as follows: For circulating notes, $340,586,-600; for deposits of public moneys, $38,983,950. Total, $379,590,455.

During the week ending to-day, there has been received at the Treasury from the Printing Bureau, $495,438 in fractional currency.

During the same period there has been forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York $100,000, to the United States Depository at Pittsburgh $40,000, and to the National Banks $109,303 65. Total, $249,-930 65.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $75,650, making the total amount to date $303,012,456. From this there is to be deducted the currency returned, including wornout notes, amounting to $4,861,527, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,150,929.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department during the week was $384,600.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $745,350 and for the week $4,169,549. The total amount for the fiscal year to date is $256,201,336.

The amount of gold in the Treasury of the United States to-day was $103,000,000, of which sum $18,-000,000 has been deposited by parties who hold gold certificates, while $85,000,000 belong to the Government.

The Louisiana National Bank of New-Orleans has, on its own application, been discontinued as a depository of publics money and a financial agent of the United States.

THE DUTIES OF MILITARY COMMANDERS.

It is understood that printed copies of Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion, more particularly in regard to the duties of military commanders, have been sent hence to the prominent papers in various sections, to be published on Monday. From conversation with gentlemen occupying official positions, it would appear that this opinion is a more valuable and interesting document than its predecessor: giving a summary of such persons in the Southern States as are and are not entitled to vote at the ensuing elections. The Attorney-General, it is said, holds that the reconstruction acts provide for two Governments—civil and military—both provisional, and to be obeyed by the people and continued until superceded by the reorganization of the several State Governments under the provisions of law. The military commanders are to act as conservators of the peace, to suppress disorder, and to protect all in their rights of persons and property. They have no power to remove State officers, Executive or judicial, and their rights in common with those of all other persons are to be respected. Not being authorized to remove, they as a consequence have no authority to appoint successors. In brief, they are not acting in the capacity of abrogators of the law, but as conservators of the peace.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS—HE WANTS AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*:

LANCASTER, Penn., June 13, 1867.

I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the 1st proximo. The opinions of the Attorney-General seem to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. I need not point out the errors in favor of the rebels, as there are many of them easily seen. For instance, it is provided that to entitle to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means continuous residence immediately before the election. The Attorney-General holds that the party may take nine months when he was a boy, and three months now. ANDREW JOHNSON by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote: so with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and the holding of Confederate offices while in rebellion. But I will not take time to criticize now. A mistake more objectionable than either, is the fact of usurpation by the Attorney-General in acting at all in the question, and treating his directions as binding officially. The Attorney-General has no more right to interfere, than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has settled, since it has been adjudged that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt without reference to their former condition by the Legislative power alone. It is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to in case of difficulty. It is true that the Attorney-General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and, of course, rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provision of the instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is the attempt to treat it as official that is objectionable. When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of the Commanding-Generals. I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I feel painful fear lest it should be thought that I obtrude my opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety, possibly my over-excited anxiety, relative to reconstruction, must be my excuse.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

ARMY BULLETIN.

The following Post Chaplains have been relieved from their present duties and assigned as follows: Charles Reynolds, Fort Lyon, Colorado; Charles M. Blake, Camp McDowell, Arizona; Thomas B. Van Horn, Fort Mason, Texas; J. A. M. Latourette, Fort Bayard, New-Mexico; John Burke, Fort Garland, Colorado; M. Harris, Camp Douglass, Utah; A. G. White, Fort Dodge, Kansas; O. E. Herrick, Fort Jefferson, Florida; J. Y. Fish, Fort Rice, Dacotah; A. A. Reese, Fort McPherson, Nebraska; James L. Sweet, Fort Wadsworth, Dacotah; E. G. Gear, Fort Abercombie, Dacotah; Francis Springer, Fort Hacker, Kansas; J. A. Raynor, Fort Grant, Arizona; James Hurlburt, Fort Sedgwick, Colorado; John McCauley, Camp Cooke, Montana; J. L. Elliott, Fort Randall, Dacotah; Daniel Kendig, Fort Boise, Idaho.

The following medical officers, recently appointed, have been assigned to duty, viz.: Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizman, to report to Gen. Ord; Assistant Surgeon L. S. Loring, to report to Gen. Hancock.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Burke, ordered to special duty connected with steam-tugs at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Acting Master Gilbert Morton, ordered to take passage in the *Guerriere* to the South Atlantic Squadron. Acting Master Lyman B. Wells, ordered to take passage in the *Guerriere* for duty in the *Nipsic*. Commodore John A. Winslow, Ensigns Arthur O. Leary and David A. Hall have been placed on waiting orders.

Banquet to the Senatorial Excursion Party at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 14—Midnight.

A grand complimentary banquet was given to-night to Acting Vice-President WADE and his colleagues by the City Council and Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis.

Hon. Mr. MCPHERSON presided, and in a few remarks reviewed St. Louis and the Western Territories as they were twenty years ago, and as they are to-day. On behalf of the Railroad Company, he promised to complete the Kansas and Union Pacific Road to Poul Creek by next Fall, making seven hundred miles continuous railroad west from St. Louis, reaching out as far as Santa Fé, thereby securing the whole of the Colorado pole. He advocated the prompt building of the road through to the Pacific coast.

Mr. WADE, having a violent headache, left the room before the speaking commenced, requesting Gen. YATES to respond for him.

The General rose, amid loud applause, and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. WADE, who, he said, was more loved and respected than any other public man for his earnest devotion to and struggle for liberty throughout his whole life. The speaker drew a picture of the vast country east of the Mississippi, as achievements and triumph of peace. He believed St. Louis would be the centre of a hundred States, and the capital of the country would be St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha or Leavenworth. He said the only way to settle the trouble with the Indians was to press on railroads, and, if it were necessary, he would vote for aid and all necessary expenses to complete this work at the earliest moment.

Gen. CATTRELL said he had been not only delighted, but awed with wonder at what he had beheld. He could now see how necessary it was for the Legislature to come and see for themselves. He was convinced. The only thing that could be done was to send the iron horse on his chase after the setting sun. In distant field and mountains he beheld millions of ungathered wealth, enough to pay all the debts in the world, and then enough to buy out England, and to harvest this wealth he was for constructing both the Nebraska and Kansas Roads at once.

Mr. CHANDLER alluded to the progress of the West in the last thirty years, and thought he knew something of the West, but his trip through Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri had shown him that he had not heard the half. He would advise, instead of sending Indian chiefs to Washington, they send and bring out their Ministers, and show them where empires are growing. He reviewed the course of England and France, and criticised England's treatment of our *Alabama* claims, declaring that that claim must be paid—his mode being to take Canada for security, and then foreclose at the proper time and make the whole continent united.

Senator TRUMBULL said if he had any doubts of the propriety of the Government's aiding the construction of these roads this trip would have removed them. He believed we were in no great danger of Indian war. [illegible] no large tribes of Indians on the war path; but if war could not be averted, these roads could be built for less than it would cost to carry on a war for any reasonable length of time. Government aid ought to be, and he hoped would be given to secure their completion within a few years. There should be no jealousy among the people, for there is room enough for all.

Hon. JOHN COVODE was in favor of constructing two roads to the Pacific—one through Nebraska and one through Kansas. They were not rivals and should aid each other.

Senators HOWE and CRESWELL followed in the same strain; the latter particularly advocating the construction of a road to Santa Fe and through New-Mexico, to tap and bring East the great mineral wealth of that region.

Midnight having arrived the party disappeared, delighted with the entertainment, and especially expressing their thanks for the very cordial manner in which they have everywhere been received.

Military Movements on the Plains—More Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 15.

Omaha dispatches say that late Denver papers are full of accounts of Indian depredations and murders. They also contain dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN to Gov. HUNT, in which the General says he has not troops enough to protect all the exposed points, and the people, for the present, must fight the Indians themselves. He also advises Gov. HUNT to send three hundred men immediately to scour Republican River County; then send them to Fort Sedgwick, where he will have them mustered into service for two months. Gen. AUGUR will scour the Platte to Laporte, and cross Snyders. Another party will scour the Large Pole, and another the Laramie.

Gen. CUSTER is expected to strike the Cheyennes that were stampeded last month by Gen. HANCOCK. Wagon trains, stages and ranchmen must collect and protect themselves.

Gen. SHERMAN says the great portion of the Sioux are not within fifty miles of Fort Sedgwick; that the depredations are committed by small scattered bands, who, being successful in stealing horses, may combine and do something worse.

L. L. HILL, Division Engineer Union Pacific Railroad, was killed on the 12th inst., about forty miles north of Laporte, and Mr. ARCHER, Inspector of the road, severely wounded. Mr. HILL's body was perforated by nineteen arrows and five pistol balls, and scalped twice.

An emigrant team was attacked at Douglass Station, on the Atchison and Kearny route, on the 8th inst., and $2,000 worth of stock run off.

Louisiana Republican State Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 15.

In the Republican State Convention to-day a resolution was tabled asking Congress to appropriate fifty millions of dollars for peacable possession of the Island of Cuba, or take it by force of arms. Gov. FLANDERS yesterday addressed the Convention.

Texas papers contain accounts of devastating storms of the 2d and 3d inst., by which many lives and much property were destroyed.

A Philadelphia Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 15.

In Court, to-day, in the case of GEORGE WINNEMORE, convicted of the murder of Mrs. MAGILTON, a motion for a new trial was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung.

WINNEMORE protested his innocence, and said he would have laid down his life to protect Mrs. MAGILTON. He denied that the razor found in her house belonged to him.

Negroes as Jurymen in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 15.

It is reported that Judge BARNES, now holding special Court at Tarboro, adjourned the Court because negroes were summoned as jurors, he having taken the oath to support the State laws, which do not recognize negroes to sit as jurors.

Gen. Pope Invited to Visit Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 15.

Gen. POPE and staff have been invited by the municipal authorities to visit Savannah, and a Committee has been appointed to proceed to Atlanta for the purpose of tendering the invitation.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, June 15.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for the 17th of June:

Nos. 129, 129½, 130, 133, 134, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 148 and 149.

Raphael Semmes on the American Flag.

At a recent fair in Memphis, Tenn., a stand of colors was voted to the *Commercial* as the most popular steamboat, and the presentation was formally made on the 11th inst., the presentation speech being made by RAPHAEL SEMMES. He said:

"I do not know whether the thought has struck others as oddly as it has struck myself, that I should be standing here, amid this gay throng, about to present the Stars and Stripes to one of the enrolled vessels of the United States; to restore, as it were, the Star Spangled Banner to the mast-head of the merchant ship, from which, in times gone by, I have so often caused it to descend. But such are some of the revolutions of history. To the unthinking multitude I have, indeed, been a great sinner, and a great rebel; but to the more thoughtful, I have been only a patriot. Paradoxical as the expression may appear to some of my hearers, I have never warred against the institutions of my country. I have, on the contrary, always cherished an affection for the principles of the old Constitution and the old flag; and it was only when the old flag became a new flag, and ceased to represent those principles, that I consented to war against it. One of the first acts performed by the provisional Congress that met at Montgomery, was to adopt the old Constitution, as the Constitution of the Confederate States, and but for the confusion which would have arisen from the use of the same battle-flag by two contending armies, that Congress would, no doubt, have claimed and adopted the old flag also. The two—the Constitution and the flag—had always been united in the mind and heart of every American, and it was difficult to separate them. As, then, our war was one for the old Constitution, it followed, logically, that we were only arrayed against the old flag because it had ceased to represent that Constitution. The stars and stripes that I hold in my hand were no longer, in our judgment, the stars and stripes of the Revolution of 1776, or of the war of 1812, and when we first fired upon them we fired upon what we conceived to be a new and strange emblem, that had been unknown to our fathers. But the strife is now ended. We were beaten in the war, and the flag of the conqueror became our flag. Take, then, these colors, Captain; they are the colors of our common country, whatever may be their present significance. We can all feel an honest pride in their more ancient history, as I trust we shall be enabled to do in their future history. With regard to what I may call their episodal history—that is, the history which covers the four years of our internecine war—it is our duty, both as Christians and brethren, to forget it. That war has left many and ghastly wounds. Let us of the South do our part, by closing them with a tender and gentle hand, so that no scars may remain to remind us of the conflict. And let us endeavor also to convert this new flag into the old flag again, that we may love it as of yore. Then truly may we exclaim, with the author of our national anthem:

'The star-spangled banner, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The Southern Colony in Venezuela.

A letter from the City of Orinoco, Guayana, to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, gives some account of the colony of Southerners who have recently settled near that place. The writer says:

"We left the capital of the State, Cuidad Bolivar, (so called after the great hero of this country, Gen. BOLIVAR, whose memory all hold dear,) and proceeded to Bourbon, a town about eight leagues above, to the Sub-Prefecto of which district Capt. FRED. A. JOHNSON, our leader, had letters from the President and others. Señor PARRA, the Prefecto, being absent, we were received with open arms by Señors CANA, BARRIOS, GONZALES and others, whose kindness and hospitality will not soon be forgotten. They gave us a site for our city within a mile of their own little town, and seemed desirous that it should be swallowed up by the extension of ours. This, however, has not given satisfaction to the Government, and to the regret of the people of Bourbon, no less than our own, we have been obliged to move six miles further west, where we have a very fine piece of land, and go immediately to work improving the same. It is on a rich black soil, with plenty of building material, and bounded by three streams of water. In sight is the fine grove of oranges, lemons, mangoes, serapie, (vanilla,) cocoanut, coffee, and other trees belonging to Señor BRUNER, who placed himself and household at "our disposition," and within our limits is a sugar-mill. We were feasted on oranges, and serapies and bananas at the first, and sugar cane and sweet water at the other. They are all delighted at the prospect of our making a great city in their midst, but seem not to realing the improvement in the value of their own property which will accrue from it. Further out Señor POMPILLON PINEDA had received us very kindly, and we had been regaled with fresh milk from some of the finest cows I have seen for some years; the cattle here being larger and in better order than in our Southern States.

In a day or two they took us to a small mountain where some gold quartz had been found, and six of us went to work with a will, soon making a deep hole and striking gold. Eureka!! It is wonderful to notice that the enthusiasm faded out when news came back from Bolivar that our gold was mica. There was nothing more said about drifting, and I do not see that the hole has yet reached the depth of twenty-four feet. However, there is gold here, as the old mines in this district—formerly very rich—testify."

Attempt to Throw a Train From the Hudson River Railroad.

About 11:30 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., the watchman at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Hudson, discovered that some one had been tampering with the switch at the junction where the Hudson and Boston rails cross the Hudson River track. The switch had been moved about one-half the distance between the two tracks and spiked into position, evidently with the intention of throwing the northern and western express train into the river. The switch had hardly been adjusted when the train came along heavily loaded with passengers, and passed on in safety to the depot. The Hudson *Register* says:

"It was well known that the paymaster of the Hudson River Road arrived in town yesterday, and of course had a large amount of money with him to pay off the employes of this division. It is probable that the scoundrels inferred that this money was deposited at the depot, and that by directing attention to a serious calamity on the track below, they would have ample time to rifle the safe at the depot while public attention was directed to the smashed train and dead and wounded passengers. Fortunately, the calamity was spared, and at the same time the funds of the paymaster were far removed from the scene of the anticipated disaster. But unfortunately, the fiends who conceived and attempted to carry out the crime escaped without detection."

Tragedy at Sing Sing.

From the Newburgh Journal, Jan. 14.

A man about 38 years of age, named CALEB FRISBIE, a mechanic, who has formerly borne an irreproachable character, became enamored of a young girl of good standing in Sing Sing, and although himself a married man, improper intimacies are believed to have existed between them. JOHN BIRCHAM, also a citizen of that place, becoming cognizant of the state of affairs, initiated two or three chums in the secret, and formed a plan to intrude upon their intimacy. A note was accordingly addressed to the girl, threatening to expose her conduct unless she should meet them at a rendezvous stipulated in the note. The girl, fearing exposure, met them at the appointed time, when BIRCHAM's plan was fully accomplished, and she was allowed to depart. She subsequently informed FRISBIE of the matter, and he being greatly exasperated, resolved upon having revenge. Not obtaining a correct idea from the girl in regard to the projector of the affair, on Wednesday afternoon he sought out a Mr. N., whom he believed to be the party, and challenged him to fight a duel, handing him a pistol and appealing to his manhood for courage to meet him. N. refused, and other parties interfering, an explanation was made, which proved satisfactory to FRISBIE. About 6 o'clock Thursday evening FRISBIE met JOHN BIRCHAM in the lower part of the village, when he drew to pistols, and handing one to BIRCHAM challenged him to "measure off ten paces and fight him like a man." BIRCHAM refused, and another party interfered and succeeded in getting possession of the weapons. The two were finally separated and BIRCHAM, thinking FRISBIE only meant to frighten him, paid no further attention to the affair. About 10 o'clock in the evening BIRCHAM went to a billiard saloon and FRISBIE came to the door and calling BIRCHAM, said, "Come out, I want to have a talk with you." BIRCHAM went to the door and followed him down to the sidewalk, when FRISBIE, without a word, turned round, drew a revolver, and presented it to BIRCHAM's head, fired, the ball striking him in the left side of the face, shattering his jaw and lodging in the cheek of the right side, breaking the under jaw bone on both sides. BIRCHAM started to run, when FRISBIE again fired, the ball going in at the back of the head and passing out through the mouth. FRISBIE, after firing the second shot, ran across the road into a building upon which some repairs are being made. The men witnessing the tragedy hesitated to followed him, until a constable appeared with a lantern, when the building and adjacent property were thoroughly searched, but the assassin could not be found. BIRCHAM was taken to his residence and medical assistance called in. At 12 o'clock last night he was still alive, though no hopes of his recovery were entertained. Up to that hour no trace of the murderer had been obtained.

A Prisoner Leaps from a Car Window and Escapes to the Woods.

From the Binghamton Republican, June 14.

On Thursday morning Sheriff MARTIN left this city on the Syracuse train, *en route* for Auburn, with four prisoners—CHARLES D. FINCH, GEORGE GRAHAM, WM. WARD and THOMAS BURNS. Trouble was apprehended with the last named, and he was securely chained to the gang, and his body was searched before setting out. Mr. MARTIN says as the train approached Homer, BURNS was loosed from the chain, for a few minutes. On his return to the seat he was again locked to the chain. Sheriff MARTIN observed, after the train left Homer, suspicious movements of the prisoner, and again examined him, to see that no key or other instrument was upon him, and found nothing. After leaving Tully, when approaching a curve, about half a mile from that place, the speed of the train was slackened, and Mr. MARTIN again endeavored to discover what BURNS was about. He reached toward him to remove a hat that lay over BURNS' hands, and at that moment the latter leaned forward as if to spit out of the window, and turned a summersault through it, having in some unexplained way become detached from the chain. Passengers who saw him strike the ground, said he came upon his feet a few inches from the end of the ties, and with another bound, assisted by the momentum given by the speed of the train, landed in the mud and water in the ditch. He sprang out of this and jumped over the fence, sat down and pulled off his boots, and made for the woods. The train was immediately stopped and the other prisoners put in charge of Conductor VROOMAN, who took them on to Syracuse and lodged them in jail, while Sheriff MARTIN rallied a number of men, who set out to surround BURNS. The Sheriff followed the trail through a field of grain to the woods, through these to a pasture lot, where all trace of him was lost, about four miles from the point where he jumped from the train.

Serious Accident on the Central Railroad.

From the Albany Journal, June 15.

The second steamboat express train from the West, due here at 9:20 last evening, met with a serious accident about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Canandaigua by the spreading of the track. The train was run off, and the result was a frightful destruction of cars. There was a large number of passengers on the train, who were thrown together promiscuously, and many of them buried up in the broken cars. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed, and those who escaped uninjured immediately set to work extricating those who were buried up in the ruins. After the unfortunate had been extricated and conveyed to comfortable quarters, the work of removing the debris was commenced. Although this work was carried on with energy, so great was the destruction of property that the 1:15 P. M. train from here was detained there three hours, and even up to 10 o'clock this morning the south track was not in running order. By this accident a large number of persons were injured, some of them pretty seriously if not fatally. The report that five persons were killed is unfounded. We have been able to gather the names of a few of the injured and the nature of their wounds, but our list is far from being perfect, if any reliance can be placed upon the statements made by those who were on the train, and have since reached this city: THOMAS WARFIELD, of Clifton Springs, back and ear; Mrs. BATES, of Victor, on the face; B. LANGDON, of Rochester, on the head; D. BLUE, of Bergen, on the back and side; Mrs. JESSUP, of Shortsville, on the face and neck; also two gentlemen, names unknown. We also learn that Mr. E. A. DURANT, of this city, received a letter from a stranger stating that his daughter was there and unable to proceed further at present.

Death of Col. Theodore O'Hara.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, June 9.

The death of Col. THEODORE O'HARA, of Kentucky, took place on Friday afternoon last, in Barbour County, Ala., where, since the close of the late war, he had been residing, engaged in the cotton business with a relative, until a short time since he moved to the country to devote himself to farming operations. He was widely and favorably known throughout the whole country both as a soldier and a man of letters. He was an officer of the old army, and served with great gallantry and distinction in the war with Mexico. He gave the aid of his sword to Gen. LOPEZ in the ineffectual effort to republicanize Cuba, and was for a time associated with Gen. WALKER in the Nicaragua expedition. At the commencement of the rebellion he joined the Southern army and served first upon the staff of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON, and afterward upon that of Gen. BRAGG. The first-named General he received in his arms after the fatal wound which terminated his life at the battle of Shiloh. During the absence of the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH as Minister to Mexico, Col. O'HARA conducted the Mobile *Register*, as Editor-in-chief, with great brilliancy and success. He wrote "The Burial of our Dead" on the occasion of the reinterment of the remains of the members of the Kentucky regiment who fell in Mexico. This piece has recently had the singular compliment paid it of having selected from it, as an inscription for a monument erected in Boston to the Union dead, the following lines:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And memory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

At a mass meeting in Charlotte County, Va., on the 10th inst., a committee of four whites and five freedmen was appointed to prepare business. While the committe was out the President, a white man, addressed the meeting, urging all to register and vote for a convention, and pointed out the advantages of a speedy restoration to the Union. When he had concluded, however, JOHN JEFFRESS and CLEM CHAFFIN, freedmen, spoke and urged the freedmen not to commit themselves in favor of a convention. Then the committee reported through their Chairman, F. J. BARNES, that they had been unable to agree on resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, that all the white members of the Committee were in favor of the Petersburgh resolutions; but the freedmen on the Committee opposed them on the ground that they committed them in favor of reconstruction, to which they were opposed. Mr. BARNES then addressed the meeting in favor of reconstruction, as prescribed by the Military Bill. He was followed by W. H. RAGSDALE, freedman, and the Vice-President, in opposition, and, a motion to adjourn prevailing, the meeting dispersed.

Hon. A. M. HUGHES has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, saying that he has no disposition to jeopardize the harmony or success of the Republican Party.

The citizens of Corpus Christi, Texas, appointed a committee of five citizens, including one Federal officer, to investigate the cause of the burning of the *Union Record* newspaper office. They sat five days and took testimony. The conclusion was that although the office was fired for political sentiment, it was not done by any organized or representative association, but by some irresponsible person, and is regretted by all.

Gen. SICKLES has appointed Col. W. B. ROYALL, H. H. HELPER and three others as a Board to report for the consideration and the action of the Commanding General needful arrangements, rules, regulations and forms of proceeding for registration. The Board is now holding daily sessions, and will probably report in a day or two.

The Illinois Legislature met in extra session at Springfield on the 11th inst., a quorum being present in each House. The Governor's message is devoted mainly to the consideration of the subject of taxation of national and other bank shares, and the continuance of the State Military Agency at Washington, buth of which are recommended.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says it is understood that Gen. POPE does not consider it his duty to intervene for filling vacancies, except in such offices as are filled by popular elections. It is inferred, therefore, that he will take no action in the matter of a Judge of the Supreme Court, to supply Judge LUMPKIN's place, but leave the matter where it belongs under the laws of Georgia, with the State Executive.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention rejected a proposition to make a two-third vote of the Legislature necessary to alter, amend or repeal laws of incorporations, leaving it in the power of a simple majority. The question excited much interest.

The Central Park.

Yesterday the second concert of the season took place at the Park under very favorable circumstances. The atmosphere was as clear and the sun as bright as if the day had been bespoken for the occasion. The heat was tempered by a pleasant breeze that swept across the lawns and lakes, rustled through the trees and cooled the heated visages of those who had been laboring through the day in the dark counting rooms of the sun-baked City. The first concert of the season, which took place on the previous Saturday, was, owing to the unfavorable weather, very poorly attended; but for this disappointment our citizens seemed resolved to indemnify themselves yesterday.

Long before the hour named for the concert to commence, a stream of carriages and equestrians set in toward the Terrace, and soon that favorite place of resort was so crowded that a passage across it was almost impossible. Here were to be seen all styles of turnout—from the four-in-hand drag, with its sleek-coated, spirited horses, liveried footmen and elegantly-attired occupants, to the humble one-horse vehicle in which Mr. and Mrs. Smith had determined to enjoy the day. Here also were the hired hack, with somewhat protuberant ribs and a suspicious look about the knees, and the pet riding-horses of the members of the Jockey Club, who knew of no harder work than a canter through the Park. There were, too, hundreds of persons present who could boast of no equipage. They had ridden up in the cars, and after their walk down the Mall were glad to seat themselves on the benches and soft green turf. Perhaps they enjoyed themselves quite as well as the others; at any rate they talked more and stood less upon ceremony. There were a few young men and lads, as usual on such occasions, who insisted upon chasing each other about among the crowd, and who ought to have been, but were not, placed under arrest. There were also a few suspicious looking personages, who might have been pickpockets or anything else, who evidently had not come there either to see the Park or hear the music. Then there were the usual numbers of children who darted about like rabbits, tumbled down, indulged in a short lamentation, and were as lively as ever again, all in the space of three minutes. There also was the foreign element of our population—sturdy Pat and Hans, with their sweethearts, rosy-gilled and clean-shaved Englishmen, black-bearded Frenchmen and swarthy-complexioned Italians and Spaniards, of the last not a few. By 3 o'clock, the crowds in the Mall and the alleys leading thereto, had become dense. Fresh additions were constantly being made, and soon every available space around the music-stand was occupied.

With military punctuality Mr. DODWORTH and his trusty band were in their places by 3:30 o'clock, and in a few minutes afterward the concert commenced with a Salutatory, followed by "The Passion Flower Waltz," the "Gonfalon March," "Overture to Tannhauser," a polka and selections from the ever-popular "Postillion de Lonjumeau." In the meantime those for whom music has no charms, wandered off to other parts of the Park. Some patronized the boats and their rather singularly-attired rowers. Others visited the menagerie, and paid their respects to the sleepy bears and vivacious monkeys. A few followed the camel in his promenade around the grass plots, while the younger portion of the visitors, to whom even DODWORTH's music is a matter of indifference, proceeded to the base-ball ground, and there ran and shouted and knocked the balls about, and got knocked about, until a shower descended about 6 o'clock, which sent them all home.

We observed that although the tent for the accommodation of cricketers has been put up and the ground is in splendid order, none of the votaries of that sport made their appearance.

Workingmen's Eight-Hour Convention.

Pursuant to a call recently issued, about one hundred delegates from Workingmen's Unions of New-York and vicinity met last evening at the Early Closing Association Hall, No. 267 Bowery, to consider the feasibility of putting the Eight-Hour Law, passed by the last State Legislature, into operation. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, when Mr. JOHN REED was chosen temporary Chairman, and Mr. WM. J. JESSUP Secretary. A committee of five was appointed to receive members' credentials. During the session of the Committee, in the ante-room, Mr. WILLAND, of the Typographical Union, by invitation, addressed the members upon the object of the gathering. He believed the workingmen of this City are in earnest in this war of labor against capital; but he begged to admonish them that they should make haste slowly, and be sure that everything is ready for determined and successful action before a strike is made. So well should they be prepared for possible exigencies that, if the ship-builders, for instance, should tell their men that they would not employ them upon the eight-hour system, they, (the workingmen,) in their strength, could say to their employers, "If you discharge us the ships may rot in your yards before they will be touched by men's hands." As for the Typographical Union, of which he is a member, he regretted to say that they are not now ready for the movement, but if other trades are, the Union will cast their lot in with them and help all they can. So long as capital keeps down the laborer's pay, it is the laborer's privilege to get the greatest possible advantage in the matter by some other means.

Here the Committee on Credentials returned, and announced that twenty-eight Unions, representing different trades, had sent properly accredited delegates. The report was received, and on motion six other Unions, represented by delegates who had not the necessary certificates of appointment, were allowed the privileges of the floor for the evening, with the understanding that their credentials shall be presented at the next meeting.

A member then rose and stated that he had received a telegram on Monday last from California, which conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the Eight-hour system is now in perfect working order in San Francisco. Another member assured the meeting that while upon a Western tour, during the previous ten days, he had learned that nine of the trades were working under the new order of things in Chicago, Ill. These announcements were greeted with tumultuous applause.

The Convention then formally organized by electing officers. Mr. JOHN ENNIS, of the Workingmen's Union, was elected President, and Mr. WM. J. JESSUP, of the New-York Ship Joiners' Association, Secretary.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. ENNIS made a brief speech to his constituents. He said: The Eight-hour Law is now on the statute books of New-York State, and we have organized to confer as to how and when that law shall be enforced. Some have accused us of being mixed up with politics, but this is not so, our only object being to obtain for the workingman his honest rights.

The plasterers of Brooklyn have been working only their eight hours per day for the present week, but in order to bring this arrangement about they were compelled to make a concession, and that was the deduction of $1 per diem from their wages, showing their willingness to sacrifice something if they might only gain their point. Some of the other trades may not be able to make such a sacrifice, and in order to decide what should be done this Convention is called. Let the spirit of unity prevail in its councils, and all, to a man, work vigorously for the accomplishment of whatever measures may be adopted by the majority.

On motion it was resolved that the Rules of Order of the Workingmen's Union be the standard adopted by the Convention.

In consequence of a great deal of needless discussion on the part of some of the members during the evening, the meeting was detained until near midnight, when an adjournment was voted until next Saturday, at the same Hall.

The Heenan Case—Arrests on Suspicion of Murder—Further Investigation Ordered.

The TIMES of yesterday contained an account of the inquest held on the previous evening by Coroner WILDEY upon the remains of Mrs. ELLEN HEENAN, at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street. It will be remembered that the verdict was that the deceased came to her death by reason of hemorrhage from a cut in the arm, but whether the cut was inflicted by herself or others the jury was unable to determine. The evidence before the Coroner was to the effect that the woman had been for some time at the point of death, being in the last stages of consumption, and that the cut on the arm was not discovered until the arrival of the physician on Friday morning, some hours after the woman's death, although Mrs. GARNER had noticed blood upon the person of the deceased a few minutes prior to her decease.

On Friday evening, immediately after the rendition of the open verdict above noted, Capt. COFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, dispatched Sergt. JOSEPH HAGGERTY, of his force, to the scene of the occurrence, with a view of discovering, if possible, additional facts that might shed some light upon the mysterious affair. Sergt. HAGGERTY, on visiting the house, received from the inmates the same statements that they had already made before the Coroner; but on again visiting the place, yesterday morning, he procured the statement of JAMES HEENAN, the husband of the deceased, who was not examined at the inquest. HEENAN states that he was in the apartment on the night of his wife's death, and that she had then been confined to her bed for eight days. He corroborated the statement of Mrs. GARNER that he called her at 3 o'clock in the morning, and said that he did not see any blood on the person of his wife until his attention was called to it by Mrs. GARNER after she came down. He says he did not see the razor until he saw it in the hands of the Coroner on Friday. When his attention was called to the blood by Mrs. GARNER he thought his wife had burst a blood-vessel. HEENAN also stated that his sister, MARGARET GRIFFIN, had been in the room of the deceased during the entire night up to the hour of death, which was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning.

After receiving the statement of HEENAN, Sergt. HAGERTY also procured further matter from Dr. DUGGAN, JOHN LYON, a brother of deceased, and BRIDGET HEENAN, another relative of the family, and laid the case before the Police authorities. It was then decided that there was sufficient in the circumstances to warrant a further investigation, and pursuant to this determination Sergt. HAGGERTY at noon arrested JAMES HEENAN and MARGARET GRIFFIN on suspicion of murder and carried his prisoners at once before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market Police Court. The Justice, after hearing the case, decided that under the law his first duty would be to refer the case back to the Coroner, that that officer might proceed further with the investigation and take any new testimony that might have been discovered; and that not until the Coroner should have declined to reopen the case could the Police Magistrate take cognizance of it. He therefore directed that the Coroner be notified of the fact that additional testimony had been discovered, and dismissed the case, to await the action of that officer.

Barney Aaron not Dead.

The sporting fraternity of this City was considerably exercised yesterday by the sensational paragraphs appearing in one or two of the evening journals, stating that BARNEY AARON, the victor in the late light weight prize fight had sunk beneath the terrible beating he had received at the hands of his vanquished opponent, SAM COLLYER, and had died in Brooklyn. It was well known that AARON had sustained a fracture in three of his left ribs, and it was stated in yesterday's TIMES that his heart had been jarred from its place, and the left lung seriously injured. Our reporter made the necessary inquiries last night among AARON's sporting friends, and he found that they all discredited the rumor, several of them having left the victorious but battered pugilist in safe quarters and careful hands in the City of Baltimore, and he is believed to be in that city still, preparing for the fatiguing homeward journey.

By some the belief is entertained that the rumor of BARNEY's death was put in circulation for advertising effect, in order to attract still greater public attention to the champion of the light weights and his future movements. This seems very probable, as his warmest supporters appear much amused at the excitement occasioned by the rumor of his death.

Although the death of BARNEY AARON appears to have been coined for effect, still his condition would seem to be critical, although no alarming telegrams have been received from the Monumental City.

The brother of BARNEY stated to our reporter at midnight that AARON was doing as well as could be expected, as he had been very severely handled. JOE COBURN, one of AARON's seconds at the fight, arrived in this City last night by the 10 o'clock Philadelphia train, and reports his principal at Baltimore in good condition. He says he will arrive in New-York by to-morrow's evening train.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association.

This organization, which was established November, 28, 1865, with the design of relieving the distresses of indigent soldiers of the late war and the destitute families of those who fell in the struggle, has just issued an appeal to the public for material aid to effect the purposes of the Society. The Association has thus far worked diligently with the means in hand during the past year, having expended over $13,000, and more than three hundred families having been the recipients of its benefits. But while the objects of relief have been constantly multiplying by discovery, the means have diminished rather than increased on past years. In fact, the annual report of the Society for the year 1866 shows a meagre list of donations, and but for the appropriation of $5,000 by the Legislature, the Society would have been almost powerless for good. Among the families of those who were killed during the war, as well as among the maimed survivors of the conflict, there is much suffering from want unavoidable by any exertion on the part of the sufferers, and a Society having in hand so noble a work as searching out and relieving the more meritorious and most pressing cases, should meet with unstinted support from the public. The office of the Association is at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 937 Broadway, and the officers are Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street; Mrs. C. T. CLARKSON, Vice-President, No. 235 East Thirtieth-street; Miss MARIANNA HALE, Treasurer, No. 130 East Thirtieth-street; Miss MADELINE MCKIBBIN, Recording Secretary, No. 219 West Thirty-first-street; Miss EVELINA S. HAMILTON, Corresponding Secretary, No. 68 East Twenty-ninth-street.

Alleged Fraud by Hon. Wm. Napier.

Yesterday DUDLEY NICHOLS, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., appeared before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and made an affidavit that on or about the 1st day of January last a person styling himself WILLIAM NAPIER called at the store of C. P. MENDENHALL & Co., in Baltimore, of which firm NICHOLS is a member, and made purchases to a large amount, and also procured the acceptance by the firm of certain of his drafts, maturing in April and May, 1867, all of which drafts NAPIER failed to provide for, and all of which had been paid by C. P. MENDENHALL & Co. On the 13th inst. the firm received a telegram from Morristown, Tenn., stating that NAPIER left that place on Tuesday for New-York, with the intention of sailing for Europe, and with this information NICHOLS came here and secured his arrest. Upon the face of the papers Justice DODGE held the accused to answer the charge, requiring him to give bail in $6,000, which he promptly did, to await any requisition that may be made for him by the Governor of Maryland. In answer to the charge, NAPIER stated that he is 44 years of age, is a native of Scotland; that he lives in Tennessee, is a farmer by occupation, and that the charge that he obtained the goods by false pretences is utterly untrue.

It is further alleged that NAPIER represented to the Baltimore firm that he is a brother of Lord NAPIER of England, and that he is possessed of large estates in Tennessee. The Morristown telegram refers to him as Hon. WILLIAM NAPIER.

Firework Explosion—Three Men Seriously Injured.

Yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, as EDWARD KENNY, a porter in the employ of Messrs. PURDY & Co., dealers in fireworks, at No. 34 Maiden-lane, was engaged in nailing the lid of a case containing a large quantity of "Union" torpedoes, he inadvertently drove a nail through one of the packages and a terrific explosion ensued, when KENNY was thrown several feet off, and sustained several serious external and internal injuries. The contents of the case were entirely destroyed, the front window was blown out and the stock in the store somewhat disarranged, though no further explosions took place. The clerk in the store, Mr. F. D. SMITH, was slightly injured by the concussion. Mr. KENNY was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he remains under treatment and in a critical condition. The damage occasioned by the explosion to store and stock is estimated at $200.

The alarm bells rang out the signal "No. 6" on the supposition that there was a fire. While Engine No. 12 was running down town in obedience to the alarm the engine knocked down and ran over JOSEPH BROCK; a native of Germany, 48 years of age, and residing at No. 96 Cherry-street. The accident occurred in the square in front of the TIMES office, and Mr. BROCK was very severely injured. He was carried to the New-York Hospital. His recovery is considered doubtful.

The Death of Ex-Judge White—Action of the Superior Court.

In the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday morning, after the transaction of the ordinary business, Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD arose and called the attention of the Bench and Bar to the death on Thursday last of Ex-Judge JAMES W. WHITE. Mr. CHATFIELD addressed the Court at some length in eloquent terms concerning the virtues and ability of the deceased, his excellence as a lawyer and jurist, and his good qualities as a friend and citizen, and moved that in respect to his memory the Court adjourn.

Mr. JOHN E. PARSONS seconded the motion and added some remarks appropriate to the sad opportunity.

Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, who had been associated with the deceased on the bench, and who had enjoyed his friendship and acquaintance through many years, responded to the motion. He fully agreed with what the members of the Bar had said respecting the character and legal attainments of the deceased. The profession in his death had lost a bright ornament, and it was his sorrowful pleasure to grant the motion. He ordered the Court to stand adjourned until next Saturday, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Trial and Special Terms of the Court stand adjourned until the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, to allow the members of the Bench and the Bar to attend the funeral, which takes place at 10 o'clock to-morrow. The record was directed to be entered on the minutes of the Court.

Business Enterprises.

Messrs. SOLOMON and SONS are entitled to the credit of adding one more elegant building to Broadway. Their new dry goods store opposite Bond-street is certainly one of the most beautiful and splendid structures on that magnificent street. The design, which is as yet but partially carried out, evinces a marked regard for architectural beauty which, we must say, is by no means too common among our business men.

We may as well mention also, while we are about it, that the well-known Boston firm, JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., have established themselves in this City, and have fitted up in very elegant style a new store under the Metropolitan Hotel, for the sale of their perfumeries, &c.

Sandy Hook to Europe.

The following table of distances from Sandy Hook to Liverpool, Southampton and Brest, and intermediate points, will prove of interest to travelers by our Atlantic steamers:

	Miles.
Liverpool to Fastnet	300
Fastnet to Cape Race	1,711
Cape Race to lat. 43° 45', lon. 59° 50'	336
Lat. 43° 45' lon. 59° 50' to lat. 40° 50' lon. 70°	480
Lat. 40° 50', lon. 70° to Sandy Hook	184
Total	3,011
Southampton to Bishop Light	216
Bishop Light to lat. 43° 45', lon. 59° 50'	2,175
Lat. 43° 45', lon. 59° 50' to Sandy Hook	667
Total	3,058
Brest to lat. 43° 45', lon. 59° 50'	2,271
Lat. 43° 45', lon. 59° 50' to Sandy Hook	667
Total	2,938

Condition of "All Right."

Little "All Right," of the Japanese troupe, has almost recovered from the effects of his recent fall. Our reporter found him yesterday sitting up in bed and in excellent spirits. The right side of his face is somewhat swollen, and there are bruises on his limbs, but beyond this nothing in his appearance or manner to indicate that he received other than superficial injuries. He is anxious to be up and employed, and—but for the express injunctions of the attending physician—would have been so ere this. It was intended to take him to the Academy last evening to attend the final representation of the troupe, but on mature consideration it was decided not to do so.

Fair for Destitute Children.

The Roman Catholic Fair for the relief of destitute children, in the building temporarily erected in Union-square, will close to-morrow evening. It has been a great success. Many thousands of people have attended it, and more than $100,000, it is estimated, will be the net profit of the enterprise. On Tuesday evening a promenade concert and reception to the lady patrons of the fair will be given at the same place. The music will be by GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band.

"Cold in the Head" cured at once by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Removal

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES are now for sale or to let, at No. 1,111 BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.

Silk, Cotton, Needles, Soap, Oil, &c.

Operators sent into Families.

J. T. ELLIS,

Formerly No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Clothing Buyers.

If you want to buy men or boy's linen coats, dusters or Summer clothing, go to KNAPP'S, No 19 Cortlandt-st., before you buy.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Genin's Straw Hat Exposition.—IN THIS vast assortment of straw goods, fashionable families will find innumerable special novelties for misses, boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Important to Soda-Water Drinkers.—Drink the soda-water made from the Old Tea Spring, by Dr. LEATHE, 146 Chatham-st. Dealers supplied.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

DINGWALL—MACKENZIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 239 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, JOHN STEWART DINGWALL, formerly of Edinburgh, to CASSIE, youngest daughter of Mr. Allan MacKenzie.

DUVALL—BROWN.—On Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL P. DUVALL to Miss CARRIE W. BROWN, youngest daughter of Charles Brown.

D'HUMIERES—KELLY.—On Tuesday, May 28, at Aurillac, France, by Monseigneur La Camière, formerly Bishop of Guadaloupe, AYMERIC Viscount D'HUMIERES to NORA, daughter of Robert E. Kelly.

THOMPSON—BALDWIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Charles E. Knox, THOMAS F. THOMPSON to MARY, daughter of Warren S. Baldwin.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Thursday, June 13, HENRY PAUL BROWN, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of New-York Lodge, No. 330, Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, Manhattan Lodge, No. 68, and Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. & A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brothers, Dr. Chas. D. and John Brown, No. 70 Amity-st., Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BETTS.—At Black Stump, near Jamaica, Long Island, HARRIET DE PEYSTER, wife of Wm. W. Betts.

Funeral services at her late residence on Sunday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Greenwood.

ROGERS.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, May 30, LEWIS ROGERS, formerly of Virginia.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Thursday morning, June 13, at Sufferns, Rockland County, Hon. JAMES W. WHITE, in the 61st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, June 17, at 10 o'clock. The friends of his family and those of his sons-in-law, John Mack and George E. Walker, are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

OFFICIAL—[No. 141.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 14, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, aged about twenty-eight years, slight built, dark hair, blue eyes, good teeth, medium face, no whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, gray vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, white socks. Found on the person the following articles: A bunch of keys, white-handled knife, a hand looking-glass, with the letters M W on it. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, New-York. Early application is requisite for stock, as the books will shortly be closed.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

HENRY C. CARTER, First Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STRAWBERRY AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

in aid of ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, to be held at the EVERETT ROOMS, Broadway, corner 34th-st., on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 18 and 19, 1867.

MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S BAND, commencing at 7 o'clock each evening.

Tickets of admission for both evenings, 25 cents.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.

It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. O. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

BARNEY AARON.—FOR THE ONLY graphic and artistic report of the great fight between Aaron and Collyer, see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, now out.

Also, see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES for [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE RECOGNITION SERVICES OF the Trinity Baptist Church, recently organized, and worshipping in the chapel on 52d-st., corner 3d-av., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. Sermon by Rev. J. B. SIMMONS. Drs. KENDRICK, OSGOOD, ANDERSON, TAYLOR and WESTON will take part in the services. On SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. STANFORD, D.D., Pastor elect of the Trinity Baptist Church, will preach in the chapel, 52d-st., corner 3d-av.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSION.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 16th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE FREEDMEN.—E. J. ADAMS, COLORed Missionary at Charleston, S. C., will speak at 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) on SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The cause of the freedmen will be presented, and a collection taken to aid in building their new church edifice being erected in that city.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; and at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st. at 3 P. M. Baptizing foot 79th-st., N. R., at 4 P. M. Strawberry Festival at the Mission TUESDAY EVENING.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Sabbath-school anniversary. Sermon to the children at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. School prayer-meeting at 3 P. M., and public anniversary at 7½ o'clock P. M. L. SKIDMORE, Esq., the Pastor, and others, will address the meeting. Singing by the children.

REV. JOHN LYLE WILL PREACH SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts. This Church is established for the benefit of seamen and those who reside in the lower part of the City. The seats are all free. Sunday-school excursion takes place on the 28th of June, to Crossott's Grove.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—Lexington-av., corner 35th-st. Music for TRINITY SUNDAY, June 16—Morning services, at 10½ A. M.—"Venite," Mosenthal; "Te Deum," Berg; "Jubilate," Lloyd; Offertory—An Anthem. Evening services at 4 P. M.—"Bonum," Thomas; "Deus Misereatur," Gunter.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (UNIVERSALIST)—35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor.—A sermon on SUNDAY MORNING in memory of the late venerable Rev. Sebastian Streeter. Services at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON services at 3½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening: Subject—*Light from Above*, being the second of a course on the Bible. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, 16th, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER. Interesting Sabbath-school services at 2. Addresses by Rev. J. G. MCKOWN and Rev. Mr. MCMURRAY, and at 7½, addresses by Rev. B. H. PIERCE and others.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sermon in the evening will be the third of the course on *The Miracles of Christ*. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock on *Christian Perfection*, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, the monthly sermon to young men on *Bad Books and Bad Newspapers*. Seats free.

LIBERAL CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE fifth of a series of discourses before this Union, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-av., near 34th-st. Subject—*Personal Influence*.

EMBURY M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF Herkimer-st. and Schenectady-av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.—Dedicatory services, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D.; AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. E. G. ANDREWS, D.D.; EVENING, at 7½, Rev. C. H. PAYNE.

PEOPLE'S SPIRITUAL LYCEUM, IN Dodworth Hall, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What Facts has Spiritualism Demonstrated*. Prof. STEWART, at 7½ o'clock, discourses upon *Astronomical Religion*, illustrating his subject by drawings, maps and history. The public invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes. At 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MORGAN will repeat, by request, his sermon upon *Christian Childhood*.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, June 16th, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Morning subject—*Many Crowns*. Evening subject—*Courage*. Love Feast at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. You will be welcome.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points. Rev J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; select pieces sung by the children.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a discussion. Subject—*Which has done most to Advance Civilization, Christianity or Skepticism?* At 8 P. M. Mr. A. D. JACKSON lectures on *The Delusion called Spiritualism*.

SPIRITUAL MEETING.—D. S. BAKER WILL lecture at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.; the public invited; seats free. Circle in the evening; doors open at 7; circle commences at 8 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*The Patriarch's Dream*. Services at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

FRIENDS OF FREEDMEN—REV. MR. ADAMS, Pastor of the Colored Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., will present the cause of his people in Rev. Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, 13th-st., near 7th-av., SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. R. G. MELBIO will preach in National Hall, corner of 129th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

THE SEALED BOOK OPENED.—THE Shepherd of the Latter-Day Church will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Opening of the Sealed Book*, Rev., chap. 6.

DR. H. B. STORER SPEAKS FOR THE Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Children's Lyceum at 9½ A. M.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY'S CHURCH, corner 5th-av. and 45th-st.—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach THIS MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, (Trinity Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Music appropriate to the festival.

AT PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, SUNDAY NIGHT.—MATTHEW HALE SMITH will give some account of Weaver, the converted prize-fighter, and other eminent lay preachers among the lowly.

REV. WM. T. SABINE.—AFTERNOON sermon at Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—84th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. WM. DYMOND will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the EVENING.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. A. MCCORKLE, of Detroit, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10 A. M. and at 4 P. M.

UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., entrance at the rear of the Everett Rooms. Services will be held every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING. Morning by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING DEBILITY.

A PERMANENT TONIC LIKE THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, Which supplies the IRON IN THE BLOOD, WILL CURE DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL WEAKNESSES, And relieve that feeling of "ALL GONENESS" So peculiar at this time of year.

Pamphlets free. Sold by all druggists. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

SYRACUSE MINERAL SPRINGS

EXCELSIOR WATER. NEW-YORK DEPOT, No. 28 CEDAR-ST.

ALL BAD SMELLS DISAPPEAR BY USING **PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT.**

Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, 4 Dey-st.

FIREWORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE, Comprising the BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED. The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY, Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane, New-York.

KALDENBERG & SON

MANUFACTURE AND CUT TO ORDER MEERSCHAUM PIPES, HOLDERS, &c., REPAIR, BOIL IN WAX, &c. HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE NO. 23 WALL-ST. WAREROOMS AND FACTORY NOS. 4 AND 6 JOHN-ST., NEXT TO BROADWAY.

THE CENTURY PLANT BURSTS OUT only once in a hundred years, but the CENTURY TOBACCO blossoms daily. The former is a beautiful flower with a perfume of delightful fragrance, while the latter, but a weed, produces that which is equal to ten thousand cents, with an odor of mint most acceptable to all.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

DEAN'S CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY, No. 89 Broadway, between 10th and 11th sts. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15, 1867.

$5,000	U.S. 5s,'74.C.E.	109¾	200	West. U. Tel	44¾
10,000	do	109¾	100	do.....2d call	44⅝
5,000	U.S. 6s, '81. R.	108¾	38	do	44⅞
12,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62, Small	110	100	Mar. Pf.	19⅞
26,000	do	110½	200	Boston W. P.	23¾
3,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	106⅛	100	do	23¾
5,000	do	106⅞	300	Pacific Mail	138½
28,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	107½	50	do	138⅝
60,000	do	107¼	200	do.....2d call	139
276,500	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C.'65 New issue	109⅝	600	N. Y. Cen.	101⅞
5,100	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	106⅜	200	do.....2d call	101⅞
20,000	do.....2d Ser.	106	200	do.....s5	101½
10,000	do	106⅝	500	Erie R.	60⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s.....x-c	68⅝	200	do.....b4	60⅞
10,000	do	68	100	Hud. Riv. R.	108½
2,000	do.....2d call	68⅞	100	Mich. Cen.	113
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67¾	5	do	114
14,000	do	67⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅝
12,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	53	500	do	68⅜
6,000	N. Car. 6s. new	53¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	76⅜
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	25	60	Ill. Cen. R.	119¼
2,000	Erie, 3d M.	98	400	Chi. & N. W.	35⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	104¾	300	do	35⅜
15,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	100	do	35⅛
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	74	100	do.....2 call	35⅜
5,000	Joliet & Chi. 1st.	104¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b10	59½
5,000	N.Y. & N.H.B. 6s	96	600	do	59⅜
1,000	West. U. Tl. 7s. B.	81	200	do	59⅜
50	Bank of N. Amer.	109	300	do.....s30	59⅜
10	Continental Bank	106¾	100	do	59⅛
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	113	20	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	99¾
12	Park Bank	148	400	Cleve. & Tol	118⅝
50	Adams Express	64	1000	do	119
100	do	63¾	000	Chic. & R. I.	90⅜
50	do.....b30	64¾	100	do	90⅞
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	64	500	do	90⅝
200	Mer. U. Ex.	13	30	do.....2d call	91
40	do.....2d call	12⅛	100	do	90⅝
74	Wilkesbarre Coal	36	400	Tol., W. & W.	44⅛
100	Amer. Coal	45	100	T., W. & W. Pf.	69
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	97⅛
			200	do	97
			400	Alt. & T. H.	58
			300	Alt. & T. H. Pr. b30	76
			100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pf	114
			10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	119

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M.C.	25⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	68⅞
100	Pacific Mail	138⅛	400	do	68⅛
200	do.	138⅛	200	do.....b10	68⅞
100	do.	138⅞	200	do.....b30	68⅞
600	West. U. Tel.	44⅝	300	Chi. R. I. & P. b3	90⅞
300	do.....b30	44¾	300	do.....b10	90⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	101⅜	100	do	90⅞
200	do.....b30	101⅝	600	do	90⅞
400	do.....e	101⅛	200	do.....b30	90⅞
600	Erie Railroad	60⅛	200	do.....c	90⅞
200	do.....s5	60⅛	1000	do	90⅝
200	do.....b30	60⅛	600	do	90⅞
300	do.....c	60⅞	300	Tol., W. & W.	44⅛
100	Hudson R.	108½	100	Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
500	Reading R.....s10	106⅜	200	do.....b10	35⅛
200	do.....s10	106⅛	100	do	35⅛
200	do.....b5	106⅜	200	do.....b30	35⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	56⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. .....Pf	59⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	113¼	100	do	59⅛
100	Clev. & Pitts	76⅛	300	do.....b10	59⅛
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	118	100	do.....c	59⅛
			200	P.. F. W. & C.	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	25	100	Tol.. W. & W...Pf	44
10,000	do.....b30	25⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R.Pf.	56⅛
5,000	do.....c	25	100	M. So. & N. I.	68½
100	Bos. Water P.	23½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	76⅞
200	Pac. M. S. Co.	139¼	200	do.....b10	76⅞
100	do	139⅞	1500	Cleve. & Tol.	118½
200	West. U. Tel.....b10	44¾	200	do	118⅞
600	N. Y. Cen.	101¼	200	do.....b10	118½
100	do.....b30	101⅞	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	90⅝
200	do.....c	101¾	100	do.....b10	90⅞
200	do.....b30	101⅞	600	do.....b3	90¾
600	Erie R.	60⅞	200	do.....c	90⅝
200	do.....b30	60⅞	100	do.....b5	90¾
300	do.....c	60⅜	200	Chi. & N. W	35½
200	Reading R.	106⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.Pf c	59½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108	100	do.....b3	59⅛
300	do.....b10	109¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	25	600	Clev. & Pitts.	76⅛
200	Boston W. P.	23⅛	1200	do	76⅛
100	West. U. Tel.....b5	44⅞	200	do.....b30	76⅛
100	Pacific Mail	137	200	do.....b3	76⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	101½	400	Cleve. & Tol	118⅛
800	Erie Railroad	60	600	do	118
600	do.....s10	59¾	800	Chic. R. I. & P.	89¾
700	do.....s10	59⅞	200	do.....b3	89⅞
200	do.....b3	60	100	do.....s10	89¾
600	Reading R	106½	100	do.....b5	89⅞
200	do	106⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	35
400	M. S. & N. I.	68⅛	300	do.....b15	85⅛
100	do.....s10	68⅛	100	do.....b3	35⅛
200	do.....b3	68⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59
300	do.....s3	68⅛	200	do.....b15	59⅛
300	Ill. Cen. R.	119½			

SATURDAY, June 15—P. M.

The Gold Room was again dull, and most of the sales at Friday's price, 137⅛ ℘ cent. The day closed on the same indifferent speculation which prevailed throughout the week. The predominant account in the room is bullish, but the large buyers are not disposed to advance their bids, although the week's export amounts to $2,789,963, and the Customs demand to $1,958,000—the Treasury not being in the market as a seller to its full receipts. The Banks lose about $3,000,000 Gold on the week's operations. The Bank Statement will also show a further liquidation of about $4,250,000 each on the lines of Loans and Deposits, but a gain of $2,000,000 in Greenbacks. The Treasury balance, Gold and Currency is $134,626,000, as against $134,112,919 at the beginning of the week.

The Money market closed steady at 5@6 ℘ cent. on the Public Funds and 6 ℘ cent. on general collateral, with exceptions at 7 ℘ cent. The Public Funds are in large demand at advancing prices and the great dealers carry over their surplus supplies at 5 ℘ cent. interest. The 5-20s of 1862 rose to 110⅝@110¾ and the Consolidated, (including July Coupon,) to 109⅜@½ ℘ cent.

The Railway market recovered from the depression of Friday night, and there was a fair business done through the forenoon—the Stock Boards closing, as usual on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Subsequently in the Long Room the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday P. M., the market closing on a dull movement, but at steady prices:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100¼	Northwest	35⅛	35¼
U. S. 5-20s. 1862	110¼	110⅝	N. West Pref	59	59⅛
U. S. Cou. 5-20s	109½	109⅜	Rock Island	89¾	90⅝
N. Y. Central	101⅞	102⅝	Fort Wayne	97	97¼
Erie	60	60¼	Pacific Mail	137½	139⅛
Hudson	108⅝	109	Quicksilver	27	27½
Reading	106½	106⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44¾	44¾
Mich. Southern	68¼	68⅞	Mariposa Pref	19⅛	19½
Illinois Central	119½	119½	Ohio Certificates	24⅞	25
Pittsburgh	76¼	76⅝	American Gold	137⅛	137⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67¼	67⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108¾	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	118
500 and 1000, '81	112⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg'd, 1874	105½
5-20 registered, 1862	106⅞	5 ℘ cent coup., 1874	110½
5-20 coupon small	110	End. cou., 1874	109½
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅞	10-40 reg.	100
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	106¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106½
5-20 reg. new issue. 1865	105½	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	109⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	112		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	102	Ind. 5 ℘ c. War loan	91
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108¼	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. i'n	88
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	68
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99¼	Tennessee 6s. new bds	67½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99¼	Tennessee 5 ℘ c., n. bds	62
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99¼	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	Virginia 6s, ex c	48
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Virginia new bonds	42
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s new bonds	84
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	103	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois Canal bds., 60	101½	North Carolina ex c	52¾
Illinois 6s, cou., 1862	101½	North Carolina n. bds	53
Illinois 6s cou., 1865	101½	Missouri 6s	98
Illinois 6s cou. 1870	101½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98
Illinois 6s con. 1877	101½	California 7s	122
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101½	California 7s. large b's	121
Illinois War loan	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Irving	106
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	130
Merchants'	120	Nassau	106
Mechanics'	117½	Shoe and Leather	111¾
Union	116	Corn Exchange	121
Tradesmen's	143	Continental	106
National	109	St. Nicholas	104
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Commonwealth	109
Seventh Ward	110	New-York County	140
State of New-York	116	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	118½	Park	148
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	111½	Central National	113
Ocean	102¼	Fourth National	109
American Exchange	115¼	Ninth National	115
Bank of the Repub.	115	Tenth National	106
Bank of North Am'a	109	Oriental Bank	133
Hanover	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95¼	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100½	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	70
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	88½	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort.. 1888	88½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	85	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85¼
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	105½	Chic. & Alton. S. F	98
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s. '82	109	Chi. & A.. 1st mort.	101
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	50
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97¼	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	80
Pacific R. R. guar. by Mo	98	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	79½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	110	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	83½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	42
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F	93	Chic. & R. I. cons. iss	90⅛

The following are the details of the Specie shipments of the week:

June 12—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—	
American Gold	$960,000
Gold Bars	147,543
Mexican Silver	9,958
June 13—Steamer Deutschland, Bremen—	
Foreign Silver	1,500
June 13—Steamer Deutschland, London—	
American Gold	60,000
Gold and Silver Bars	50,314
June 13—St'r Deutschland, Southampton—	
Gold and Silver Bars	40,981
June 13—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	
Spanish Gold	39,425
American Silver	12,534
American Silver	6,000
June 14—Brig G. Barter, Ponce—	
American Silver	62,850
June 14—Steamer Corsica, Havana—	
American Gold	40,000
June 14—Steamer Allemannia, Hamburg—	
American Gold	80,000
Silver Bars	129,974
Foreign Coin	1,500
June 14—Steamer Laurent, Havre—	
Foreign Silver	15,300
Gold Bars	9,500
American Silver	5,000
American Gold	225,000
June 14—Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool—	
American Gold	918,944
June 14—St'r United Kingdom, Glasgow—	
Foreign Gold	5,000
Total for the Week	$2,789,963

The East River Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual interest at the rate of 7 ℘ cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 6 ℘ cent. over that amount. This is the second time they have declared a 7 ℘ cent. dividend.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 4 ℘ cent. on the preferred and common stock.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company is composed of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company, which organizations were merged into one, by articles of consolidation, duly ratified and confirmed, July 1, 1865. In pursuance of this consolidation, the present Company is now operating a great, direct, through line of railway, commencing at Toledo, Ohio, and terminating at Quincy, Ill., and Keokuk, Iowa, with a branch running to Naples, Ill., making the entire length of road operated about 520 miles. The *American Railway Journal* of this date, says:

No official report having been issued for the half year ending with Dec. 31, 1865, the material facts and statistics incident to that period, will be found embodied in this report.

The gross revenues of the road for the half fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1865, and the full fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1866, together with the operating expenses during those two periods, are presented in the annexed statement, viz.:

	Half Year 1865.	Full Year 1866.
From passengers	$896,662 08	$1,322,846 78
From freight	1,020,258 38	2,209,427 35
From mails	26,000 00	52,000 00
From express	49,042 10	98,345 17
From miscellaneous	40,846 59	34,766 92
Totals	$2,033,109 15	$3,717,386 22
EXPENSES.		
Renewals of iron and superstructure	$109,017 30	$241,051 79
Maintenance of roadway and structures	338,024 86	624,066 25
Maintenance of cars, engines, &c	276,837 12	556,605 78
General transportation and other expenses	763,558 98	1,389,462 68
Totals	$1,487,438 26	$2,811,186 50
Leaving a net balance of	$545,670 89	$906,199 72

The receipts from all sources, and disposition of the same during the periods named were as follows:

Total net earnings, as above		$1,451,870 61
Sinking fund bonds (one million)		1,000,000 00
Isaac H. Knox, Treasurer on equalization account		665,726 19
Bills payable		15,500 05
Bank account—overdraft	$71,790 53	
Less due from U. S. and connecting roads, held as cash	55,586 13	16,204 40
Total		$3,149,301 20
And the disbursements were:		
Construction		$316,432 90
Equipment		260,721 22
Machinery and tools		26,819 88
Interest on bonds, &c		1,285,895 62
Illinois and Southern Iowa R. R.		129,807 97
Discount on bonds sold, &c		201,841 28
Equalization account		700,300 27
Advanced for wood and supplies in shop		200,465 43
Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company		17,016 63
Wabash Elevator stock		10,000 00
Total, as above		$3,149,301 20

The equipment of the road consists of 102 locomotives, 47 passenger, 27 mail and baggage, 1,040 box freight, 275 stock, 200 platform and 150 coal cars. Number of stations, 102. Number of engine-houses, 11. Average weight of rail, 59 lbs. The length of road is stated as follows: In Ohio, 75.5 miles; in Indiana, 116.9 miles; in Illinois, 221 miles. Length of Keokuk Branch, 41.1 miles. Length of Naples Branch, 4 miles. Length Camp Point to Quincy, (leased,) 22 miles. Total length of road operated, 520.6 miles.

Income Account.

Net earnings 18 months, as above	$1,451,870 61
Supplies from T. & W. R. W. Co., and G. W. R. R. Co.	102,548 64
Sinking Fund Bonds	1,000,000 00
Total	$2,554,419 25
Construction and equipment	$603,974 00
Interest account	1,328,180 37
Profit and loss	201,841 28
Toledo and Wabash Railway Co.	17,016 63
Illinois and Southern Iowa R. R. Co.	129,807 97
Balance	273,599 00
Total	$2,554,419 25

General Balance Sheet.

Road bed and equipment	$19,850,000 00
Griswold, White & Worden, Trustees	1,195,000 00
Materials on hand	183,014 07
Fuel on hand	120,000 00
Wabash Elevator Company Stock	10,000 00
Balances due the Company	55,586 13
Equalization account	700,300 27
Total	$22,113,900 47
General stock	$5,700,000 00
Preferred stock	1,000,000 00
Bonds, $14,345,000, viz.:	
1st mort. Toledo and Illinois R. R. Co.	900,000 00
1st mort. L. E. W. and St. L. R. R. Co.	2,500,000 00
1st mort. G. W. R. R. Co. east of Decatur	45,000 00
1st mort. G. W. R. R. Co. west of Decatur	1,000,000 00
1st mort. G. W. R. R. Co. of 1859	2,500,000 00
1st mort. Quincy and Toledo R. R. Co.	500,000 00
1st mort. Illinois and Southern Iowa R. R. Co.	300,000 00
2d mort. Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co.	1,000,000 00
2d mort. Wabash and Western R. R. Co.	1,500,000 00
2d mort. Gt. W. R. R. Co. of 1859	2,500,000 00
Equipment bonds T., W. and W. R. W. Co	600,000 00
Sinking Fund Bonds, T., W. and W. R. W. Co.	1,000,000 00
Unpaid coupons of 1865@1866	42,284 75
Due Metropolitan National Bank	71,790 53
Treasurer Great Western R. R. Co.	665,726 19
Bills payable	15,500 00
Balance of income account	273,599 00
Total	$22,113,900 47

President.—AZARIAH BOODY.
Vice-President.—Warren Colburn.
Directors.—Azariah Boody, James Spears, Isaac Knox, George Cecil, James R. Jesup, William Kidd, Edwin C. Litchfield, Leroy M. Wiley, Edward Wells, Warren Colburn, John Ross, William A. White, Jas. Dunlap, E. A. Chapin, J. N. Drummond.
Secretary and Treasurer.—John N. Drummond.
General Superintendent.—E. A. Chapin.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 14.

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., sold at Highwood, New-Jersey, about one hundred plots of ground, varying from a quarter of an acre to an acre and a half, at prices as shown in the following quotation. The attendance of buyers from New-York was very large. Four or five hundred persons were on the ground, and followed the auctioneer for hours under a burning sun. The sale was a great success, and amounted to $112,090.

Park-st., 1 lot west side, between Forest Road and Highwood-av., 192x300 feet	$1,775
Park-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x200	1,900
Park-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x300	1,650
Park-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x320	1,550
Highwood-av., 1 lot corner Park-st., 230x170	1,100
Highwood-av., 1 lot corner Park-st., 170x200	620
Highwood-av., 1 lot corner Park-st., 115x160	520
Highwood-av., 1 lot corner Engle-st., 120x150	725
Engle-st., 1 lot near Highwood-av., 120x300	725
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x316	1,550
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x322	1,725
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x310	1,675
Park-st., 1 lot corner Forest Road, 250x300	1,650
Park-st., 2 lots adjoining, 150x200; each	900
Engle-st., 1 lot corner Highwood-av., 200x120	1,000
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 120x215	700
Highwood-av., 1 lot corner Park-st., 350x200	1,000
Highwood-av., 2 lots adjoining, 200x200; each	725
Highwood-av., 2 lots adjoining, 200x225; each	725
Park-st., 1 lot near Forest road, 200x300	850
Highwood-av., 1 lot, 200x300	680
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 200x375	925
Park-st., 1 lot, 200x340	1,265
Park-st., 1 lot corner Forest road, 300x300	1,800
Forest road, 1 lot corner Glenwood-av., 150x275	810
Forest road, 1 lot adjoining, 200x300	950
Glenwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 200x350	915
Forest road, 2 lots corner Engle-st., each 200x350	1,575
Forest road, 1 lot adjoining, 200x350	990
Forest road, 1 lot adjoining, 200x350	1,000
Glenwood-av., 2 lots cor. Forest road, 300x200	1,600
Highwood-av., 1 lot Glenwood-av., 400x300	1,050
Glenwood-av., 1 lot, 270x280	600
Glenwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 250x300	675
Highwood-av., 1 lot, 200x350	1,560
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 200x225	1,050
Highwood-av., 1 lot cor. Park-st., 200x212	780
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 200x250	700
Engle-st., 1 lot, 350x175	805
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 190x300	1,125
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x300	1,400
Engle-st., 1 lot, corner Highwood-av., 250x300	1,385
Engle-st., 1 lot, 200x450	1,825
Engle-st., 1 lot, 200x425	1,976
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x420	2,050
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 230x400	2,250
Ravine road, 1 lot corner Engle-st., 340x200	950
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 200x460	1,650
Engle-st., 1 lot adjoining, 100x265	2,005
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x265	950
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x265	1,170
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x267	1,400
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x267	900
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x280	1,200
Highwood-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x265	1,475
Magnolia-av., 1 lot opposite hotel, 250x150	2,610
Highwood-av., 1 lot, 100x180	960
Magnolia-av., 1 lot cor. Highwood-av, 95x205	1,525
Magnolia-av., 5 lots adjoining, 100x280, each	1,480
Magnolia-av., 4 lots adjoining, 100x300, each	1,420
Magnolia-av., 2 lots adjoining, 100x300, each	1,350
Magnolia-av., 2 lots adjoining, 100x300	1,475
Magnolia-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x188	1,230
Highwood-av., 1 lot opposite hotel, 150x180	2,035
Magnolia-av., 1 lot adjoining, 100x170	1,325
County road, 1 lot near Central-av, 50x225	975
County road, 1 lot adjoining, 50x225	900
Highwood-av., 2 lots adjoining, each 60x200, each	1,020
Highwood-av., 1 lot, 60x140	975
Highwood-av., 2 lots, each 60x92	1,600
Highwood-av., cor. County road, 45x130	875
Highwood-av., 2 lots adjoining, each 50x175, each	675
County road, 2 lots, each 50x180, each	485
County road, 1 lot adjoining, 50x169	415
County road, 3 lots adjoining, each 50x120, each	400
Railroad-av., 6 lots near Central-av., each 50x200, each	285
Railroad-av., 3 lots adjoining, each 50x150, each	245
County road, cor. Central-av., 100x120	605
County road, 7 lots near Central-av, each 50x225, each	360

Double Murder near St. Louis—Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.

On Thursday night, the 6th inst., a farmer named EDWARD ROSS and his son, four years old, were murdered in their beds at their residence in the Columbia bottom, about ten miles from St. Louis. Mrs. Ross, the wife of the murdered man, and step-mother of the boy, went to the city a day or two previous to the murder, to visit some friends, and on returning to her home on Saturday morning, found her husband and his son lying on the bed, dead, and covered with blood. The perpetrator of the horrible crime was a German boy named PETER CHRISTMAN, who had been employed for a few days on the farm. He had fled, with a wagon and two horses, but was subsequently arrested. The bodies when found presented a horrible sight. The father was lying on the bed as he had lain when asleep, and his skull was split open with an ax. The boy was lying diagonally across the bed, with his skull crushed from above the temple to the eye. Decomposition had already taken place, and the bodies were covered with maggots and flies. A St. Louis paper says:

The boy PETER is apparently about 18 years of age, of short stature, but rather heavily built. His face is dull and expressionless and of a forbidding aspect. Since his capture he has manifested no agitation, and does not appear to realize the horrible nature of the crime committed, nor the dread nature of the penalty attached. He attempts no concealment, and freely confesses to having committed the murder, but at first indicated that there were two other parties "in with him" in perpetrating the horrible crime. But his statements were rambling and unconnected, and it was difficult to place any dependence upon them. The following is the statement made by the boy before the Chief of Police:

After I killed them I hitched up the team and started away about 5 o'clock; I killed them about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening; I killed the old man first; I killed him with an ax; he was in bed when I hit him with the ax; he was asleep; I hit him two blows; he did not halloo or stir; I had a light; he was undressed and gone to bed; when he went to bed he left the candle burning; the little boy woke up when I hit the old man, and threw up one of his hands and told me to stop; I did not immediately hit the boy; the boy was just going to sleep; after hitting the old man I went to the kitchen and got a hatchet. I hit the boy with the hatchet. I am positive it was the hatchet that I hit the boy with. The ax and hatchet were both in the kitchen. I brought them into the room. There are but two rooms in the house. He owed me some money, about $40. I used to drive a dray in St. Louis. I went to Ross' on Saturday evening; I commenced work on Monday morning. He and I came to town on Monday with a load of wood. I think we planted corn on Tuesday. On Thursday he came to town. I staid at the house on Thursday with the little boy; I called him Johnny; Mrs. Ross came to the place; got a cow and calf and her trunk, and took them away the day Mr. Ross was in town; there was a boy with her that had a one-horse spring wagon; I helped to catch the calf and put it in the wagon; I have a brother that is a cooper; he is older than I am; I have three brothers and two sisters; I put the trunk that had old clothes in it into the wagon and covered it up with hay; I did not stop at my mother's when I was in town on Friday; the money I had when the Police arrested me was money I had got at Dr. Gibbons'; all of the clothes that I took from the old man's house are in the wagon; I have not sold or given any of them away; I would know the ax that I used to kill Ross if I were to see it; the ax now before me is the ax that I used; the rope round the handle was put there by Ross; the trunk before me is the trunk I took from the house after I killed the man Ross and his son.

Narrow Escape from being Hanged on Circumstantial Evidence.

A letter dated Stephensville, Texas, May 21, gives the following:

"This week three citizens of Limestone County, accompanied by a United States officer, came into this county in search of a freedman named ALLEN, formerly the slave of Mr. W——, near Cotton Gin. They found the negro, and a happier meeting seldom occurs. The circumstances, as I learn them, are about as follows: Immediately upon the close of the war, ALLEN left his old master for parts unknown. There was a bitter feud between Mr. W—— and some of his friends on one side, and a number of men on the other, growing out of political questions. Shortly after ALLEN's disappearance, the body of a negro man, which was supposed to be ALLEN's, and bearing marks of having been murdered, was found near Mr. W——'s plantation. This carcass was taken by the enemies of Mr. W—— and kept until about two weeks ago, when Mr. W—— and nine others were arrested for the murder of the aforesaid ALLEN. They were brought before a Military Commission; the skeleton was produced and identified as that of ALLEN, and witnesses were sworn who testified that Mr. W—— and his friends had murdered him. They were all sentenced to be hanged within a certain time, if they did not produce the veritable living ALLEN. Knowing their innocence, they have searched unremittingly ever since, and by what appears the merest accident they found him three days ago at Mr. PERRY's in this county, alive and doing well. The lives of these men depended upon their success in the search, and you can imagine their feelings when they found ALLEN well and able to accompany them back to Limestone County, to prove their innocence.

Verdict Against a Western Railroad Company.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, June 11.

In the case of ALBERT SCHMIDT *vs.* The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the County Court, the jury brought in a sealed verdict yesterday morning for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $8,000. The injury occurred in August, 1865, when the plaintiff, then only eighteen months old, was run over by a gravel train on the defendant's railroad. The plaintiff's father and guardian, through whom he sues, is a laborer, owning a small farm in Wauwatosa, on which he lives. In 1864 the railroad Company laid its track across the farm, about forty rods from the house, and has been running trains there ever since, but has never fenced in the land taken by it, as the law requires. Owing to the want of a fence, an ox of the plaintiff's father was killed by a train in the Spring of 1865. On the day of the injury, the father was absent, the mother was sick in bed, the oldest daughter was cooking, the second was waiting on her mother, and three younger children were watching the cattle, to keep them from getting on the railroad track. The plaintiff, a baby which had then walked for six or seven months, was seen ten minutes before the injury playing at the house. The day was very warm and the doors were open, and he got out unobserved and went down to the track, where the train run over his right arm, crushing it so that it had to be amputated near the shoulder that night. The child was seen as an object on the track by the conductor of the train at a distance of 400 to 1,000 feet, (the testimony being uncertain and conflicting on this point,) and he then, or soon after, ordered the brakes put on, and presently, when he saw it to be a child, the engine was reversed, but the train was not stopped until two or three cars had passed over the child. The conductor, a Mr. JERVIS, jumped off the train before it stopped, in order to rescue the child, but was too late. The negligence charged against the Company was chiefly in not fencing the road, although the conduct of those in charge of the train, in view of the danger to be apprehended at that point, was also censured. For the defence it was urged that the failure to fence did not cause the injury; that the fence was intended to keep out cattle and not human beings; that the management of the train was careful, and that the negligence of the parents of the plaintiff contributed to the injury. We understand that the Company intends to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

A Florida paper says that the immense herds of cattle that now roam at will through the wilds of that State and Georgia, are proving a serious inconvenience to the railroad trains. Scarcely a train runs at night without more or less destruction of stock, and not unfrequently half a dozen are hurled from the track and destroyed.

The United States District Court, Judge PHILIP FRAZER, convened at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 3d inst. The term is said to be a very important one. Several cases of confiscation on a large scale being up for hearing. The Circuit Court was held at the same time, Judge FRAZER presiding. It is the first session of the Circuit Court ever held in Florida.

A mortgage has been recorded at Des Moines, Iowa, from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to JOHN A. STEWART and WM. H. OSBORN, of New-York, for $9,000,000. The revenue stamps amount to $9,000.

Large amounts of gold dust have accumulated in the hands of the miners in Montana during the past year, and it is expected that the receipts of dust by the returning steamers this season will be much larger than ever before.

A final dividend of one per cent. has recently been declared by the assignees of a firm in Boston who in 1860 failed for $1,200,000. This will give the creditors seven per cent. on their claims.

The St. Louis Odontological Society has adopted resolutions condemning the use of amalgam in filling cavities in teeth as injurious and detrimental to health.

Portland (Me.) papers mention it as a singular coincidence that the three buildings which have been last occupied successively as the Custom-house in that district are now in process of demolition.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMART, RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, with $600, can have the one-half interest in an old established business, by inquiring on Monday, of WM. GRAY, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
BOWERY—Valuable property, 25x125, near Canal.
ELM-ST.—Lot and buildings, 30x100, near Grand.
BROOME-ST.—Building No. 41, near Lewis.
MULBERRY-ST.—Lot and building, 25x100, near Broome.
E. 10TH-ST.—Four-story brick, opposite Tompkins-square.
E. 27TH-ST.—Three-story brick, near 2d-av., $8,500.
30TH-ST.—Six brick tenements near 10th-av., each $3,500.
7TH-AV.—Four-story brick, with store, near 24th-st.
WANTED,
Property on Bowery, Grand-st., 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Seventeenth Wards. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HIGH BASEment and sub-cellar frame house, (extra fine place in cellar) on north side of 121st-st., third house east of 3d-av.; terms accommodating. Inquire of ISAAC DOUGHTY, Real Estate Agent, 3d-av., between 122d and 123d sts. Possession immediately.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV., first-class and newly-furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with extra lot and stable; $60,000; a bargain; others $15,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-BUILT residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate, No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; 38 feet in width, (double,) three-story attic and basement, in fine order; has every convenience; neighborhood first class in all respects; house unoccupied. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 191 President-st. E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE, in one of the most desirable neighborhoods in Brooklyn; convenient to cars and ferry. No. 2 Second-place; 34 feet in width, three-story and basement; in good order and unoccupied; with or without stable. To examine apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st.
76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, ON THE GROUND.
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.
For maps and particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,
ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.
The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed: In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.
We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.
We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.
We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.
Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* and the subscribers.
MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-office address: Newark, N. J.
Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Court and Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residence, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm in New-Jersey, 7 acres; location delightful and healthy; advantages of country seat and paying farm; fine modern dwelling, villa style; cottages for laborers and farmer, the latter just built; commanding view of Raritan and outer bay as well as inland; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; abundance of fruits; choicest varieties, and yields equal to place of its size anywhere; buildings built in best manner, and in good order; twenty-five miles of City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable; portion can remain. Address Box No. 5,453 Post-office.

NEAR BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE a country residence, with modern improvements; three acres stocked with a variety of choicest fruit, shade and ornamental trees; also, gardener's cottage; commanding location; near depot; has to be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession.
FRED'K A. PETERSON, Architect, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

FOR SALE AND TO LET, AT MADISON, Morris County, N. J.—17 farms, 6 village houses, for sale; 7 houses, furnished and unfurnished, to let for the Summer. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated. The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars: charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL LANDING, on the Hudson. The Knoll House having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, will open for boarders about June 15. Fine river and mountain views from all parts of the grounds. Accommodations for horses and carriages. JACOB COOKS. Refers by permission to Mr. George Moore, No. 42 Dey-st., and Mr. F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st., New-York.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open. This house is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing; &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or at No. 76 5th-av.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small family, by a respectable young woman with the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a place to take care of a child and sew, or to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 258 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST German girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner of Rivington-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help, of all nations competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion who is competent in every branch of his business; has been very successful in cultivating grapes under glass and out of doors; also, plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; best City references. Address for two days W. G. S., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted references from last employers', both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, SCULPTOR, DEsires a situation as modeler and designer. Address SCULPTOR, No. 748 Broadway, piano rooms.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on Lather's Hill, adjoining Winyah Park, a few moments' walk from the New-Rochelle depot. The house is a fire-proof Tuscan villa of 20 rooms, furnished, having all the modern improvements; conservatory, bathrooms, orchards, &c. From the tower and lawn an extensive view is had of the Long Island Sound and surrounding country; the healthy location renders it peculiarly desirable for Summer or Winter; the building is heated and ventilated in the most scientific manner by steam. Apply to Great Western Insurance Company, No. 30 William-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT WINDSOR TERRACE, opposite Prospect Park—A suburban cottage, containing twelve rooms, and all the improvements of a city dwelling. Large stable and carriage-house, grounds (eighteen lots) laid out in flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, all in complete order. Rent moderate. Convenient to Fulton Ferry by horse cars, near Montague-st. Apply to D. & M. CHAUNCEY, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDson; one mile from the steamboat landing, and two miles from the Northern Railroad depot at Piermont. A small cottage house fronting to the river, with stable room for two horses and carriage if required, to let for the Summer or until April 1, 1868. For further particulars apply to C. E. HUNTER, No. 400 Bowery, New-York, or to N. PUFF, near the above premises.

TO LET—FOR SEASON OR YEAR, WITH IMmediate possession, at a low price to a good tenant, a finely furnished house at Yonkers, 1¼ mile from depot; house contains 14 fine rooms, all in complete order; 6 acres of ground, barn, stable, outhouses, &c.; abundance of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., or MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHED ITALIAN brick villa, five minutes from depot, surrounded by first-class residences, stable, grounds, all kinds of fruit, &c.; taken care of by owner if required; view of Hudson; $200 per month or $1,400 per annum. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

AT FORT WASHINGTON—TO LET A brick house, stable and 11 acres fronting on the Kings Bridge Road and the Hudson River, magnificent views of the Hudson. Further particulars with POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT WASHington Heights, (152d-st.,) for the Summer or until May 1; large garden, stable and cow. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 29.

A NICE SET OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; one floor for business, in a private house. Apply at No. 369 Canal-st. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 122 EAST SIXTEENTH st., corner of Irving-place; a handsomely-furnished parlor on second floor; terms, $6 per week for the Summer.

TO LET—FINE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP brown-stone house, 25x55, perfect order, near Union Square; private family; also, large, elegant furnished house in 14th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square.—To let, on third floor, a large hall bedroom elegantly furnished.

NO. 42 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-ST., near Broadway, well-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board.

STEAM-POWER.—TO RENT, FIRST FLOOR and basement; superior light and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, L. I. Apply to G. W. QUACKENBOSS, No. 67 Wall-st.

A COUPLE OF SPACIOUS, NEWLY-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen: good location on Murray Hill, No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, without board. No. 17 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

NO. 25 BOND-ST.—PARLORS AND THIRD floor to let. Apply at 27 Bond-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUCATED IN Paris, and a fine musician, desires a home with a family during July and August, within an hour's ride of New-York, where instruction in French and music would be an equivalent. Address M. H. W., Box No. 26 Cromwell, Conn.

A FINE WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR to rent, with or without board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gents: house modern; neighborhood select. No. 248 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 18 Macdougal-st.; a large back parlor, a front room on second floor, and two attic rooms. No objection to furnish meals on Sundays.

NINTH-ST., CORNER OF 3D-AV.—OPposite Cooper Institute. To let, in a strictly private family, a small neatly furnished room, without board, to a gentleman only. Apply at No. 170 9th-st., before 8 P. M.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let en suite or single; also parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let at Summer prices; meals if desired.

NO. 76 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single; also, parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let at Summer prices. Meals if desired.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD.—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor with board, at moderate prices, at No. 146 East 35th-st. References given and required.

NO. 45 WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway, a room to let to one or two single gentlemen; furniture and appointments unexceptionable.

NO. 27 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE RYE-BEACH HOUSE, Westchester County, is now ready for the accommodation of a few first-class adult boarders. This is one of the most beautiful locations within fifty miles of New-York, for bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Distance, one hour from 27th-st., per New-Haven Railroad; fifteen communications daily with the City.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GREENWICH Point, 2½ miles from Stamford, 1¼ from Coscob; house now open (Oliver S. Ford's; is situated on Long Island Sound; good beach for bathing; stabling for horses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; thirteen trains daily and access by boat; terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 78 Macdougal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family on the bank of the Norwalk River, a beautiful and healthy place; terms reasonable; 40 miles from the City by New-Haven cars or boat. For particulars apply at No. 89½ Hester-st., in the herb-store.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—EXCELLENT BOARD at a farm-house; desirable location; 39 miles from this City; large airy rooms; plenty of shade. For particulars address N. L. HAIGHT, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, beautifully situated, furnished or unfurnished, at a very moderate price, for one or two adults. Address, for three days, RESPECTABILITY, Harlem, Station L.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AT A farmhouse, 20 miles from New-York; plenty of fruit, shade, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, two hours' from New-York, and near Lake Mohegan, would let, with board, suites of rooms, neatly furnished; elegant grounds and shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling, boating, &c. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway, or address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained with a private family from New-York, in the pleasantest and most healthy part of Connecticut; plenty of fruit, vegetables, eggs, &c., and a first-class table; terms moderate; only two or three families taken; a delightful place for children. Address RAVEN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family, within one hour's sail of the City. Accessible by steamboat every hour, and by cars every five minutes; house delightfully situated on the river; good boating and fishing; must room and sleep together; bath and gas; terms, $10 each. Apply to W. T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AT PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A private family can accommodate a few boarders for the Summer; house five minutes from the depot; fine shade and fruit trees, and stabling for horses. Address BOARD, Box No. 1,072 New-York Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN THE pleasant village of Danbury, Conn. For information address C. M. W., Box No. 19 Danbury, Conn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES AND CRAVATS, IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE FABRIC, FROM THE LEADING MAGAZINS DU MODE OF LONDON AND PARIS.
The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the UNITED STATES, AT UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS in REAL BALBRIGGAN and LISLE THREAD.
In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the FASHIONABLE and FASTIDIOUS, At UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING AND BASE BALL SUITS OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS
on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose AT UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SON,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

SMILLIE & CO, NO. 763 BROADWAY.
REMNANTS.
We shall offer every description of REMNANTS at an IMMENSE REDUCTION, on MONDAY, June 17. For the convenience of ladies we will have a separate counter.
BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c., &c.
At a great reduction.
SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY.

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY. GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Just received an entire new assortment of the ANGELE OR SEAMLESS KID GLOVES. (System Josephine Perfected.) IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES.
SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 17, WE WILL MAKE A VERY HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES ON OUR WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY DRY GOODS.
DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT BELOW COST PRICES.
THESE GOODS ARE DECIDEDLY CHEAPER BY NEARLY ONE HALF THAN THE REGULAR MARKET PRICES.
EVERY ONE SHOULD GO AND SEE THEM BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
ADOLF KUSTER, NO. 225 8TH-AV.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $150.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN ROBES, WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH.
WHITE EMBROIDERED BASQUES, WAISTS AND ZOUAVES, TRIMMED WITH CLUNY AND VALENCIENNES LACE.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have for sale at popular prices an elegant assortment of AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, of the newest and latest designs, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

SUMMER VELVETEEN FOR WALKING AND TRAVELING DRESSES.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
Will be opened on MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF UNDER-GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. ALSO WALKING SUITS, TRAVELING DRESSES, MORNING WRAPPERS IN CAMBRIC, LAWN AND SWISS MUSLINS, CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND POPLIN SUITS, SILK, CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SACQUES, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES, BAPTISMAL ROBES, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

CORSETS. A SPECIALITY, AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
The most elegant variety in the United States of LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS, and LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Skirts and Corsets to suit all figures, train attachments.
Also, Swiss, Lawn and Cambric fulldress train Skirts. Swiss, Lawn and Cambric morning Robes and Suits, very elegant and becoming.
Also, BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 924 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

GRENADINE BAREGES LESS THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have just bought THREE CASES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY GRENADINE BAREGE, which they can sell at LESS THAN COST IN GOLD. Also, OTHER DRESS GOODS at prices as low as ever they were.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
H. V. MYERS, No. 653 BROADWAY, WILL SELL HIS STOCK OF ENGLISH STRAW GOODS, NEAPOLITAN CHIP, AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES. ENTIRE NEW SHAPES FOR THE WATERING-PLACES, JUST OUT.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS in all widths. NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, in great variety. SHIRTING LINEN of superior quality.
Also, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and BLANKETS, BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS!
Embracing the LATEST STYLES and shades of color, at very low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c., at retail.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
ORGANDIES BY THE YARD AND ROBE, AT ONE-HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, In the LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Much below cost of importation.
Choice styles of Grenadines by the yard; also, robes in select patterns.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.
BLACK, FANCY and PLAIN COLORED SILKS at lower prices than they have been sold for years. Also WHITE SILKS and SATINS for wedding dresses.
MATERIALS for SUITS, PERCALES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, GRENADINES and other seasonable dress goods MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
MOURNING GOODS AT COST.
5,000 yards BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE at 25c., fully equal to goods sold elsewhere at 75c.
500 yards BLACK ALPACAS from 50c. upward, which they GUARANTEE to sell 25 per cent. below the prices asked elsewhere.
SHAWLS AT COST.
1,500 WHITE BAREGE and FANCY GRENADINE SHAWLS, the best assortment in the City.
SILK MANTILLAS, CLOTH JACKETS, BAREGE MANTILLAS, TRAVELING DUSTERS, and CARRIAGE CLOAKS, CLOSING OUT BELOW COST.
Special attention is called to the DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders always finished when promised.
GREAT BARGAINS IN REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
A new assortment of BEST KID GLOVES AT $1 10.
Also, a new assortment of LISLE THREAD GLOVES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
STOCKINGS AND UNDERVESTS for ladies and children, much below cost of importation.
LADIES' UNDERLINEN AND INFANTS' DRESSES BELOW COST, in order to close the department.
WHITE GOODS AND FLANNELS AT AND BELOW COST.
SHIRTING MUSLINS, 16c.; fully as strong as Wamsutta.
WHITE PIQUE 55c.; worth 80c.
JAMES A. HEARN & SON
Have just received from Brussels a case of BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND WHITE POINT LACE SHAWLS, surpassing in elegance any heretofore imported, which they will offer at very low prices.
Also from Paris an elegant assortment of LAMA LACE POINTS.
No. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway,
between Franklin and Leonard sts., will make LARGE ADDITIONS to their RETAIL STOCK On MONDAY, from the great peremptory AUCTION SALES of last week, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY SILKS, and a great variety of RICH DRESS GOODS, at about 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR of cost of importation.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

W. L. MACAULEY, NO. 897 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts. The latest novelties in Bonnets and Round Hats, including "Gascon," "Retroussé," "Bergere," "Chapeau des Courses," and the new English Bronze Hats, with Feathers to match.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Markets, of both branches of the Common Council, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or in favor of a continuation of the present market system, as well as all opposed thereto; all persons having suggestions or recommendations to make tending to any improvement in the present markets, and the manner of doing business thereon; all persons having grievances to state in connection therewith; in fact, all persons who are desirous of being heard, or of giving their views in connection with the subject to be considered by the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.
THOMAS COMAN, MICHAEL NORTON, EUGENE WARD, Committee on Markets, Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN, HUGH O'BRIEN, JOHN S. GILMORE, Committee on Markets, Board of Councilmen.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.
By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 17th day of June, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1867:
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE—AN EXPERIenced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, (NO CHILDREN;) man as plain gardener and coachman, wife for general housework; situation near the City and permanent. Apply at No. 218 Water-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—WELL QUALIFIED TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co., No. 537 Broadway, New-York.

A COMPETENT SECRETARY IS WANTed in an established Fire Insurance Company of this City. A gentleman of proper ability, controlling a large line of business, may find a position entirely agreeable. Address, with reference, Box No. 261 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP...SATURDAY...June 22
CITY OF CORK...WEDNESDAY...June 26
CITY OF BOSTON...SATURDAY...June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY...July 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman line, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 19, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency. JOHN G DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER...SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN...SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON...SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL...SATURDAY, July 13
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$130
Second Cabin Passage...100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage...$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$125
Second Cabin Passage...80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA...June 19
TARIFA...June 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin...$100 Gold.
Steerage...$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT...BOCANDE...SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE...DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE...LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ...HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 6
TAMPICO...ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA...June 29
CHICAGO...July 13
MANHATTAN...July 27
MINNESOTA...Aug. 10
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms...$75—$90 00
Steerage...32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin...90 00
Steerage...40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin...$170 | Steerage...$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI...G. V. Sumner...Saturday, June 22
FULTON...C. H. Townsend...Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR...E. Van Sice...Saturday, July 20
ARAGO...H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI...C. Sumner...Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS...$120
SECOND-CLASS...70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS...THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE...GREENE...THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA...BARTON...THURSDAY, July 4
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain their PASSPORTS from JOHN LANKTREE United States Passport Agent, No. 15 Centre st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO FOR THE GOLD MINES! 1867!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfil our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, Master, will leave SATURDAY, June 22d.
For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent, S. E. corner Maine and Olive-sts., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 15, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR...June 29
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS...July 13
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS. CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 15, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. COWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer *Dictator* for Florida. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 Williams-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M. express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M. Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry.
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS —8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5.15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION. $1 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.
ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 15, 2 P. M.	Saturday, June 15, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 16, 6½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16, 2½ P. M.
Monday, June 17, 7 A. M.	Monday, June 17, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 18, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 18, 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.
The splendid steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, June 16, as follows:
Leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10:30 o'clock A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second class $1 25.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th...3 P. M.	Saturday, 15th...6½ A. M.
Sunday, 16th...7 A. M.	Saturday, 15th...6½ P. M.
Sunday, 16th...6½ P. M.	Sunday, 16th...3 P. M.
Monday, 17th...3½ P. M.	Monday, 17th...6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 18th...7 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. F. OGER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Only one dollar, and like reduction to all points West, North and East. The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave EVERY EVENING at 6 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44, North River, foot Spring-st.; returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at offices on wharf.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will leave Christopher-st., 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The NORWALK has commenced for the season. The Pavillion Hotel has opened splendidly.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the Harrison-st. Pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Fare $1. The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., on SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with New-York Central and Northern Railroads to all points West, North and East.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Harlem at 7 A. M.; 8th-st., at 7:30; Peck-slip, at 8; Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville and Amboy each way. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip at 9 A. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3:30, New-Rochelle at 4 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844. SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c., UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

PARTIES FURNISHING COUNTRY houses can find a large assortment of first-class and medium quality parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, at a reasonable price, at HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS', No. 724 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL BE SUPPLIED, and can pay by weekly or monthly payments, for carpets, oil-cloths, furniture of every description pianos, bedding, bedroom and parlor suites, &c., at BENDALL & CO.'S, corner Canal and Hudson sts.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM HENRY PAR[illegible], OF BIRmingham, [illegible]

FINANCIAL

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."
$20,000
of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest,
BY
GEO. K. SISTARE, (ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,) NO. 30 WALL-ST.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JUNE 14, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $9 95 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive 5 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and receive $6 25 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELERS' USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK, NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK, JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c., WANTED AND FOR SALE, APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

F. E. WORCESTER, COMMISSION STOCK BROKER, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 8.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA, Bellefontaine Line, Columbus and Indianapolis Central City of Cincinnati, City of Louisville, Stock and bonds wanted and for sale. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS, JERSEY CITY BONDS, WANTED BY GEORGE C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., DEALER IN TOWN BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1867.
REDEMPTION OF COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.—Under directions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that the Compound Interest Notes bearing date June 10, 1864, and payable three years after date, will now be received at this office for redemption. Interest on the notes will cease on their maturity, and holders will be paid in the order of presentation, after verification of the amount claimed to be due.
The notes must be put up in packages of one hundred, each denomination separately. Schedules may be had on application at this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.
THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.
G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 3, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons due June 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

CINCINNATI AND INDIANA RAILROAD bonds, and Western Railroad securities generally, bought and sold by WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY at a price making them a desirable investment.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE WESTERN Pacific Railroad Company, of California, due the 1st inst., will be paid in gold, less Government tax, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., on presentation to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1. German spoken.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,280 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of West 33d-st.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits received of any sum from 25 cents to $5,000. Rate of interest 6 per cent., free from Government tax.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, President.
JOHN H. MORRIS, Maj.-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, Vice-Presidents.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, by
1st Lieut. M. Leahy, Bvt. Capt. A. C. S., Fort Schuyler.
1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, A. C. S., Fort Hamilton,
2d Lieut. E. K. Russell, A. C. S., Fort Wadsworth,
1st Lieut. Wm. H. Chase, A. C. S., Willet's Point,
Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,
at their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef, from July 10 to Nov. 15, 1867; and by the undersigned at this office, to the same time, for in like manner supplying the Fresh Beef that may be required for troops at this City, from and to the dates above specified.
The Proposals for Fort Hamilton to include Fort Lafayette.
The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney-tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.
No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The bids in each case must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with two bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars each.
(Names of guarantors.) } ——."
On any of the contracts being awarded, the successful bidders will be required, with their sureties, to at once sign the contract and bond. *Any informality in a proposal will be the cause of its rejection*, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names given of two veritable and sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.
Payments will be made monthly, in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and to cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 11 A. M., for the repairs, painting, and furniture of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 11 and 45, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES R. LEAMING, JOHN DE LAMATER, BENJAMIN C. WANDELL, HENRY V. MEAD, L. A. ROSENMILLER, Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the alterations, repairs and additions to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED C. WAGNER, NICHOLAS SEGER, HENRY L. SLOTE, G. P. STUTZMAN, WM. FISCHER, Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of a stairway in Primary Schoolhouse No. 28, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD COOPER, THOMAS STEVENSON, JOSEPH F. JOY, JOHN O'BRIEN, J. N. HAYWARD, Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses, Nos. 27 and 53, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS STACOM, THOMAS KINE, H. D. LEE, CHARLES H. LYONS, THOMAS McMANUS, Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the alterations, repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouses Nos. 32 and 48, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouses can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
J. H. TIETJEN, FRED. SHUITZ, J. G. DIMOND, JNO. HOLZDERBER, PETER TRAINOR, Trustees of the Twentieth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the repairs and painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 14, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WESLEY S. YARD, A. H. PRIDE, EDWARD M. BANKS, JOHN STEPHENSON, P. A. GEHAGAN, Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar Schoolhouse on the lots of ground on the north side of 52d-st., commencing 150 feet west of 8th-av., in said ward. Plans and specifications for said schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional class-rooms, &c., for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said Schoolhouse can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. DOHERTY, JOHN JASPER, JOHN M. HILCK, S. N. SIMONSON, TERENCE RILEY, Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the repairs, &c., of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 46, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
D. H. KNAPP, JOHN STRAITON, JOHN SCALLON, L. N. FULLER, CHAS. PLACE, Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the erection of two flights of stairs in Grammar Schoolhouse No. 4, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
PETER RELYEA, FRED. GERMANN, WM. H. TRACY, J. H. IRWIN, FRED. HOLSTEIN, Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and between Third-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-second-st., between Second-av. and Harlem River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, between First-avenue and East River.
For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For curbing guttering and flagging Ninety-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.
For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-st., between Third-av. and Harlem River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Washington-street, between Reade and Hoboken streets.
For flagging Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.
For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
For flagging Leonard-street, between Church-street and West Broadway.
For flagging King-street, between Washington and West streets, &c.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, June 5, 1867.
G. W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:
For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.
They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OBSERVE! OBSERVE!! OBSERVE!!!
A MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTION.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the splendid spectacular play of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
produced at a great expense, and on
A SCALE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR
and introducing the following splendid scenes:
THE MAGNIFICENT TEMPLE OF ISIS.
THE HAUNTED GROVES OF ARBACES.
A GRAND MAGIC CHANGE TO A SUPERB FESTAL HALL.
THE AMPHITHEATRE.
THE GAMES. COMBAT OF GLADIATORS.
THE EARTHQUAKE.
TREMENDOUS ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
The Amphitheatre falls in ruins, and the great city, POMPEII, IS BURIED IN BURNING LAVA.
The piece cast to the FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
The celebrated PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, will deliver lectures upon mathematics, and give practical illustrations, at intervals, day and evening.
On exhibition at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED:
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS.
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM: UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS:
Fifth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S GREAT NEW-YORK MUSEUM
Opens MONDAY EVENING, June 17, corner of Broadway and 30th-st. The first building ever erected in New-York especially for a Museum. Extends over 40,000 square feet of land; cost half a million of dollars.
The Theatre attached has the LARGEST STAGE for scenic display in America.
Best ventilated house in the world! being constructed on an entirely new principle, especially to this end.
THE DRAMATIC COMPANY is one of the largest and MOST TALENTED that has ever appeared before a New-York audience.
Admission 30 cents.
Balcony 20 cents extra.
Parquette and Dress Circle 50 cents.
J. BANVARD, Director.
For full particulars see Monday morning's paper.

AM DIS 29.
BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE, No. 600 Broadway.
Georgia Minstrels every night, and every time the great farce Burnt Cork at a Discount, burlesques, songs, dances, &c. Fun for the million. D. D. T. DAVIES, Manager.

NATATORIUM.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S private Swimming School and Salt Water Baths for ladies, gentlemen and masters, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River. Apply for Circulars at No. 161 5th av., Gymnasium.

INSTRUCTION.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. C. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for any business.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (teachers' school) daily at home from 2 to 3 o'clock, No. 27 Bond-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY PUpils for daily instruction by a highly-educated lady, who is also a first-class professional pianiste. Address FOREIGNER, Station L.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 29 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 25x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
AUCTION NOTICE.
SUPERB SALE OF REAL SEVRES PORCELAIN CABINETS, &c.,
Relics of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI., of France.
To be sold for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, On THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 19 7th-av.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON THURSDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 174 East 24th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 19 AND 20, AT OUR STORE NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY, GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO.
This assortment is composed of an entire invoice just received from Italy, comprising pedestals, columns, vases and tazzas, richly carved and ornamented with real artistic and new designs. Also, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of about 40 magnificent and valuable groups, figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster, Parian and bronze clocks and statuettes, classical urns, Bohemian glassware, &c., groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, Monday, June 17.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT PLEASANT VALLEY, WITH WATER-FRONT, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
PLEASANT VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—The residence of Judge Barnard, situated directly on the water, only five minutes from either Pleasant Valley or Fort Lee Landings. Large frame double house, containing 15 rooms, besides kitchen, &c., stables, fine hothouse and grapery, bathing-house, all in good order, twelve acres of land laid out in lawn, garden and pasturage; splendid view of the river for miles; altogether a very desirable residence for business men, as it is within half an hour's sail. Maps and permits to view the premises at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, Office No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam cars every hour during the day, and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, 26 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the entire contents of a large house, removed to the store No. 724 Broadway for convenience of sale. Embracing elegant parlor suites in ebony and gilt frames, covered with crimson silk reps, carved rosewood suite, (made by Belter,) covered in blue and gold brocatel, four French plate mirrors, six elegant carved black-walnut French bedsteads and rich bureaus to match, with best hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, sheets, towels, spreads, napkins, table-cloths, &c., centre-table, oak and black-walnut Pillow extension-tables, armoire wardrobes, lounges, bookcases, all the carpets of the house, nearly new. Also, fifty Brussels and velvet carpets and oil-cloths, sent in for this sale, large quantity of rich China and cut-glass ware, plated-ware and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BROADWAY CORNER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 18, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.
BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 31st-st.—5 lots together, 165 ft. 8 in. on Broadway, 98 ft. 9 in. rear, 121 ft. 4 in. on 31st-st., and 85 ft. [illegible] 3 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
SECOND WEEK of the FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT of the popular Irish comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.
PRODUCTION of the great Irish Drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
MONDAY, June 17, and every evening until further notice, will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. A Tale of '98.
With splendid new scenery by Isherwood & Evans, effective mechanical appliances by Butler and assistants, accurate appointments by Timony, correct costumes by Van Benschoten.
Picturesque Groupings, Characteristic Dances, Beautiful Songs, Exciting Tableaux
Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq. } MR.
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen } DAN
DENNY DOYLE, the piper }
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper } BRYANT
supported by A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the "RUCTION JIG," the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.
In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

FRENCH THEATRE.
RICHARD III., MONDAY.
MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr....as....RICHARD III
Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 116 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured for the FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.,
On MONDAY EVENING, June 17, when will be produced RICHARD III.
Richard, Duke of Gloster...Mr. W. F. Leggett, Jr.
TUESDAY—Second appearance in New-York of Mr. Wm. F. Leggett, Jr.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Admission 75c.; orchestra, $1; private boxes, [illegible] $5; proscenium boxes, $6 and $8. Family circle, [illegible]

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES
GIVEN BY THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
Will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, June 27, 1867.
The games are open for competition to members of Scottish Societies all over the world.
ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED BANDS AND THE PIPERS OF THE CLUB
Will furnish music for the occasion.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.
To be had from members of the Club, and at the gate on the day of the games.
PROGRAMME OF GAMES IN FUTURE NOTICE.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL
GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
A GREAT BILL THIS WEEK.
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, which has been received the past week with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, will be repeated until further notice.
MR. BURCHARD, GEORGE CHRISTY, and all the Company, in several new and amusing acts.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET...Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS FIRST GRAND SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, June 16, at 8 o'clock.
Soloist—Mr. H. SCHMITZ, (French horn.
A varied and splendid programme will be performed by THEODORE THOMAS GRAND ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTOR...Mr. F. J. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all Popular Garden Concerts, including those given on Sundays, during the entire season, of at least three months,
TEN DOLLARS EACH.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.
The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 165 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice, to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place, Executors.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELebrated yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 79 Chambers-st.

THE TURF.

DEXTER vs. ETHAN ALLEN AND RUNNING MATE.
FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
A Match for $2,000, Mile Heats, Three in Five.
B. DOBLE'S br. g. *Dexter*, in harness. D. M[illegible]'s *Ethan Allen* and Running Mate.
This will be a race of immense interest. The time may be expected better than any on the record at present. *Ethan* and his mate the thorough-bred mare Charlotte F., recently went a third heat in 2m 15s, after having made the second in 2m 15s. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 10th-st., 23d-st. and 92d-st. The regular trains from Hunter's Point at 12:30 and at 2:30, besides a special train at 1:30 P. M.
Special police arrangements and good order secured.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

AMENDMENT TO THE FASHION COURSE RULES.
RULE XIII. of the FASHION COURSE RULES is amended so as to read as follows:
POWER OF POSTPONEMENT.
In case of unfavorable weather, or other unavoidable cause, the proprietor shall have power to postpone to a future time all purses or sweepstakes to which he shall have contributed, upon giving notice thereof. And if darkness shall intervene during any race, it shall be the duty of the judges to continue the race until next day, when it shall be resumed and decided, and all bets shall go with the race. But in order to obviate the necessity for such continuation, it shall be the duty of the judges to give the word to as good a start as can be had, when there has been a reasonable amount of scoring. In matches, the race can only be postponed by the consent of the parties thereto. This rule to take effect on Monday, June 17, 1867.
JOHN SIMMONS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—GENTLEmen desirous of joining the Club, are respectfully notified that they must make application for membership before 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, the 17th inst., at my office, No. 46 Exchange-place. By a recent resolution of the Club no election will be made on the course during race week.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS.
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A REMOVAL.
MINER, STEVENS & CO. have removed temporarily their carriage ware rooms from No. 486 Broadway to the Church Building, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, where they have for sale a large assortment of carriages and light wagons of their own City make, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Their factory is at No. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 146 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

STABLE IN GOOD ORDER TO LET.—Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—[illegible]

WEST POINT MATTERS.

Official and Final List of the General Standing of the Class.

Ruffner, Mallery, Sears, Turtle and Griffith the First Five.

THOSE "SOUTHERN CADETS."

Gen. Grant to Deliver the Diplomas on Monday.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Saturday, June 15.

Gen. GRANT, with the customary incumbrances, arrived safely to-day, and the regulation pow-wow was held over his august head. The ferry-master who brought him over didn't recognize him, and when told afterward that it was the big-bug of the occasion, he said, "Well, I swow I didn't know him from any other inseck. He aint much on fuss, no how, is he?"

That's a fact.

Between Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., S. T. D., and President of the Board of Visitors, and Gen. GRANT, there has been a very neat little fight, an undercurrent of combat, in which the theologian has gained a decided victory. As I intimated in my dispatch of Friday night, there was a determination on the part of VINTON and others to make the graduation of this class something more than a mere formality. It was agreed that Dr. VINTON should prepare and deliver a grand farewell address, pregnant with, &c., &c., and that Gen. GRANT should present each cadet with the coveted diploma. Gen. GRANT was notified of the arrangement, but telegraphed back that he would arrive on Saturday, present the diplomas on Saturday, and depart for headquarters on Saturday.

This didn't suit the Vintonians.

So a telegram in the name of the President was sent to Gen. GRANT, begging, imploring and beseeching that he would alter his well-known will of iron, and kindly be gracious enough to condescend to do what was asked of him. On his arrival to-day he was attacked front, flank and rear, and after some argument consented. In the meantime the Board of Visitors have worked like the very best furred beavers, and have presented the following

OFFICIAL REPORT,

or final standing of the class, the first five of which were exclusively announced in the TIMES of Saturday:

1. Ruffner.	22. Rogers, R. M.	43. Howes.
2. Mallery.	23. Barber.	44. Danes.
3. Sears.	24. Johnson, J. M.	45. Howe.
4. Turtle.	25. McClellan.	46. Wager.
5. Griffith.	26. Thornburgh.	47. Crawford.
6. Rogers, W. E.	27. Murphy.	48. Davies, E.
7. Haupt.	28. Jones, S. R.	49. Lee.
8. Greer.	29. Richmond.	50. Moss.
9. Magone.	30. Osgood, H. B.	51. Remak.
10. Pitman.	31. Bassel.	52. Jones, H. M.
11. Mahan.	32. Pratt.	53. Godfrey.
12. Powell.	33. Capron.	54. Roe, W. J.
13. Hinman.	34. Wallen.	55. Wolcott.
14. Reynolds.	35. Cranston.	56. Campbell.
15. Snider.	36. Schenck.	57. Cotton.
16. Heintzelman.	37. Wood, O. E.	58. Chester.
17. Davis, J. M. K.	38. Merriman.	59. Cradlebaugh.
18. Miller, C. P.	39. Curtis.	60. McCallum.
19. Eckhart.	40. Garretson.	61. Boyd.
20. Loomis.	41. Almy.	62. Adams.
21. Bell.	42. Sartle.	63. Gifford.

This settles the long vexed question, and the cadets are to-night busily canvassing the decree of the Board.

Concerning the

SOUTHERN CADETS,

of which so much has been said of late by papers unfriendly to West Point, much that is of interest may be gathered. The fact is that they are simply young soldiers of the Union army, selected in compliance with President LINCOLN's request, by the several corps commanders from the fighting ranks. They have done good service as privates, have studied and conducted themselves with credit at the Academy, and a greater proportion of them are graduated to-day than from the number appointed in the ordinary way.

First Class.

Cadet CLINTON B. SEARS, enlisted as private Aug. 20, 1862, discharged Sept. 16, 1863; served as Corporal and as Color-Sergeant, Ninety-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; on detached service in Army of Cumberland during his first six months' service; in battle of Richmond, Ky., under Gen. NELSON, and in CRITTENDEN's Corps; was in the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hill, Ky., and Stone River; returned to duty with regiment in February, 1863, and under Gen SHERMAN in the Fifteenth Corps; participated in the campaign against Vicksburgh, being in the battle of Jackson, Miss., in both assaults against Vicksburgh, May 18 and 22, and in the second attack on Jackson, Miss.

Cadet JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH, enlisted as private August, 1862, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers; commissioned Lieutenant May 22d, 1863; resigned Oct. 11, 1863; served in Missouri under Gen. CURTIS, and Gen. BANKS in Louisiana, and Gen. GRANT in Vicksburgh campaign; participated in the battles of Richmond, La.; Grand Gulf, Miss.; Port Gibson, Miss.; Champion Hills, Miss.; Black River Bridge, and assault on and siege of Vicksburgh and Jackson Miss.

Cadet JOHN PITMAN, Jr., enlisted as private June, 1862, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers, and served till August, 1862, as private, Sergeant-major and afterward Lieutenant in Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers till June, 1863.

Cadet CROSBY P. MILLER, enlisted as Corporal in Vermont Volunteers, from September, 1862, till March, 1863.

Cadet GEORGE W. CRADLEBAUGH, Sergeant Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, from April, 1862 to September, 1862, and from October, 1862, to May, 1863.

Cadet ARTHUR CRANSTON, enlisted immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, in Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and afterward appointed Lieutenant in Fifty-fifth Ohio; served in the Army of West Virginia.

Cadet JOHN U. JOHNSON, enlisted as private Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, from August, 1862 till September, 1863, in Missouri and Arkansas, under Gen. CURTIS, SCHOFIELD and HERRON; at siege of Vicksburgh under Gen. GRANT; in Louisiana under Gen. BANKS.

Cadet ALEXANDER D. SCHENCK, Sergeant Second Ohio Volunteers; in three months' service of 1861; Bull Run, First Ohio Volunteers; reënlisted in Second Ohio Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Cumberland till September, 1863; was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, and through the campaign resulting in the capture of Tallahoma, Tenn.

Cadet SEDGWICK PRATT, nine months' service on the staff; Second Lieutenant Fourth Heavy Artillery.

Cadet JACOB ALMY, private and Corporal, Massachusetts volunteers; served about eight months.

Cadet EDWIN S. CURTIS, enlisted as private; two years in the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers; was clerk at Gen. GILLMORE's headquarters in the South, and at Gen. HALLECK's headquarters in Washington.

Cadet OLIVER E. WOOD, enlisted as a private in Connecticut cavalry; one year's service; was clerk at headquarters of Eleventh and Eighth Corps.

Cadet T. TIPTON THORNBURGH, enlisted September, 1861, and remained till August, 1863; was private five months, Sergeant Major two months, and the remainder of this time Lieutenant and Adjutant; was in the following battles: Mill Spring, Gen. MORGAN's retreat from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio, and battle of Stone River.

Cadet EDWARD DAVIS, was in 15 months' service in ROSECRANS' campaign to Tallahoma, Tenn.; Liberty Gap, on Gen. R. W. JOHNSON's Staff; in battle of Chicamauga.

Cadet EDWARD S. GODFREY, enlisted as private in three months' service of 1861 in the Ohio volunteers.

Cadet JOHN A. CAMPBELL, enlisted as private in Fifth and Nineteenth Missouri Volunteers from May 10, 1861; at Wilson's Creek was Quartermaster Sergeant Third Missouri Volunteers; reënlisted Nov. 7, 1861; siege of Vicksburgh, Aug. 27, 1863; discharged from volunteers 1863.

Cadet OSSEMUS B. BOYD, in the service as private from August, 1861, to September, 1862.

Cadet ELIPHALET N. CHESTER, enlisted as a private Ninety-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, from August, 1862, to August, 1863; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville.

Cadet JOHN H. GIFFORD, enlisted as a private, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers; one years' service; served in West Virginia.

Cadet ROBERT M. ROGERS, enlisted as a private, Oct. 19, 1861; promoted to Second-Lieutenant, then First-Lieutenant, and afterward Captain and A. A. A. G. to Gen. SIGEL, and to Gen. O. O. HOWARD commanding Eleventh Army Corp; in campaign of Gen. FREMONT in Shenandoah, Cross Keys, and campaign of Gen. POPE, in 1862, Bull Run, (second,) Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh.

Second Class.

Cadet JAMES E. BATCHELDER, enlisted as private, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers; two years' service; participated in the following battles: Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Coal Harbor, Petersburgh and Charlestown.

Cadet RICHARD L. HOXIE, enlisted as private, June, 1861, and served till June, 1864; afterward Corporal, served in Missouri and Arkansas, guerrilla fighting.

Cadet EUGENE O. FECHET, in the service two years and eleven months; First Sergeant Second Michigan Battery; captured at battle of Shiloh; prisoner three months.

Cadet SUMNER H. BODFISH, enlisted as a private, Forty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; afterward in Second Massachusetts Artillery; at Kingston and Goldsboro'.

Cadet WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, enlisted in the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry; First Sergeant, served thirteen months.

Third Class.

Cadet JAMES W. MOORE, enlisted in Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; a Corporal; three years' service; was at the siege of Corinth, Raymond, Champion Hills, and siege of Vicksburgh.

Cadet WELLES W. LEGGETT, enlisted as private Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, afterward Captain and A. D. C.; acting Top. Engineer, enlisted November, 1861, and served till June, 1865. Participated in the following battles and engagements: Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, expedition to Northern Mississippi, in the siege and all operations connected with the fall of Vicksburgh, SHERMAN's march and all engagements of the army proper, Jackson, Miss.; SHERIDAN's raid, Monroe, La.; Big Shanty, Ga.; Nickajack, Atlanta, Kenesaw, Mt. Jonesboro, campaign after HOOD, SHERMAN's expedition from Atlanta to Goldsboro.

Cadet EARL D. THOMAS, enlisted Eighth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, Sergeant-Major from April, 1862, to April, 1865. Participated in the following battles and engagements, viz.: Williamsburgh, Mechanicsville, Peninsular campaign, Fredericksburgh and Gettysburgh, South Mountain, Antietam, Poolesville, Darnestown, Boonestown, Sheppardstown, Culpepper Courthouse, Upperville, Stevensburgh, Brandy Station, Rapidan, Elys Ford, Little Washington, Pleasanton's Loudon Valley campaign against EARLY, Monocacy Junction, with Gen. AVERILL during the battle of Chancellorsville, Va.: Aldie and White Sulphur Springs.

Cadet NICHOLAS DUBOIS, one year's service as First Lieutenant One Hundred and Twentieth United States Colored Troops.

Cadet WILLIAM C. FITZSIMMONS, enlisted as private, afterward the First Sergeant and the Second Lieutenant and Adjutant Eleventh Regiment Michigan Cavalry, two years in service. Served in Kentucky, chasing MORGAN, with STONEMAN in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Christiansburgh and Saltville, Va., and in SHERMAN's march through the South.

Cadet ERIC C. BERGLAND, in the service from September, 1861, to July, 1865, and in the following battles: Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth and Resacca.

Cadet JOHN G. BOURKE, enlisted as private Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, three years in service. Participated in the following battles: Stone River, Chickamauga, Snow Hill, Nolansville and McMinnville.

Cadet WENTZ C. MILLER, enlisted as private in Signal Corps, regular army.

Cadet CHARLES MORTON, in the service three years; participated in the following battles: Lexington, Shiloh, Corinth, Pitman Ferry, Atlanta, Jonesboro' and New-Albany.

Cadet ROBERT G. CARTER, enlisted as private in the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from July, 1862, to October, 1864, and participated in the following battles: Second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackburn's Ford, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Rectortown Cross Roads, Gettysburgh, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Siege of Petersburgh and Cold Harbor.

Cadet W. J. REESE, First Sergeant Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and served two years.

Cadet EDWARD W. BRADY, enlisted as private in Battery L, First Indiana Heavy Artillery; served thirteen months; Siege of Mobile, Ala.

Cadet ORLANDO L. WIETING, enlisted as private in the First Pennsylvania Artillery, from May, 1864, to June, 1865; in Battle of Cold Harbor to Surrender of Lee.

Fourth Class.

Cadet EDWARD A. GOODWIN, enlisted as private in the First West Virginia Cavalry; served two years and six months.

Cadet THOMAS J. CHARLTON, enlisted as private in the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers; afterward Sergeant and then Second Lieutenant; served two years and three months; in following battles, viz.: Rocky Pass Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resacca, Rome, Dallas, Alatoona Pass, Charge on Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro', Savannah, Columbia, Avereysboro' and Bentonville.

Cadet SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN, enlisted as private in the One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio Volunteers; served four months in Mississippi.

Cadet EDWARD E. MENDENHALL, enlisted as private in the Two Hundred and Tenth Volunteers; served nine months; in following battles: Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox.

Cadet EDGAR S. DUDLEY, Second Lieutenant First New-York Artillery; served six months.

Cadet JAS. A. DENNISON, enlisted as private Eighth Regiment Missouri Cavalry; afterwards Corporal, and then Sergeant; served four years, in the following battles: Lexington, Tuscumbia, Hartsville, Tomahawk, Van Buren, Newtonia, Osceola, Line Jack, Dry Woods and Crane Creek.

Cadet HENRY A. REED, enlisted as private Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; afterwards Sergeant; then First Sergeant, and then First Lieutenant; served two years and nine months, in the following battles, viz.: Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Nashville, Atlanta and Knoxville.

Cadet WILLIAM E. BIRKHIMER, enlisted as private Fourth Iowa Cavalry, served three years, in the following battles: Siege of Vicksburgh, Meridian Raid, and with Gen. UPTON in raid through Alabama and Georgia.

Cadet EDWARD E. WOOD, enlisted as private Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; afterwards First Sergeant, then Quartermaster Sergeant, and then First Lieutenant and Adjutant; served from Sept. 12, 1862, till Aug. 7, 1865, in the following battles: Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Oak Hill, Thoroughfare Gap, Liberty, Bealton Station, Mine Run, Barnett's Ford, Kilpatrick's Raid to Richmond, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern and Sheridan's Raid to Richmond, Meadow Bridge, Hanovertown, Hawes' Shop, Old Church, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, White House, Jones' Bridge, Darleytown, White Point, Cedarville, Berryville, Reamsville, Leetown, Smithfield, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Gordonsville, Sheridan's Raid to the James River and White House, Dinwiddie Court-house, Five Forks, Scott's Cross Roads, Drummond's Mills, Sailor's Creek, Appomattox.

Cadet HAYDEN DELANEY, Corporal Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers; served through the whole war, in the following battles, viz: West Virginia, Raleigh, Princeton, Gauley Bridge, Maryland Campaign, Warrenton, Bull Run (second), Frederick, South Mountain, Antietam, Tuscumbia, Vicksburgh Camp, Haines' Bluff, Jackson, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta Campaign, Kingston, Dallas, Kenesaw, Ezra Court-house, Jonesboro, Pursuit of Hood, Snake Creek Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Carolinas, North Edisto, South Edisto, Bentonville and Fort McAllister.

So much for that.

The weather is intensely warm. The Point is densely crowded. The hotels are hot-beds and all full.

Sunday will be devoted to a little quiet preaching, a brief parade, and general packing of trunks, marked in very large and very black letters, U. S. A.

ON MONDAY,

in his "fullest uniform," Gen. GRANT will be escorted to the assigned place; so will the Board of Visitors; so will the Superintendent and his Staff. Dr. VINTON will, after an appropriate service, deliver an elaborate, but possibly brief address to the retiring cadets, and then the General-in-chief will emancipate the young gentlemen from the gray, admitting them to the higher heaven of the blue and brass.

Soldiers have a dislike to newspaper notoriety because Smith always receives the praise to which Smythe is entitled, and "Major" Wiggins is always censured when Brevet Col. Wiggins is the man who with his full title could patiently submit to a thrashing. But I am nevertheless requested to send the following only correct list of

OFFICERS AT THE POINT,

which published, may tend to set the army in general, and officers in particular, right on the important subject of nomenclature.

Inspector.

Brevet Major-Gen. EDMUND SCHRIVER, Inspector-General.

Superintendent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS G. PITCHER, Colonel Forty-fourth Infantry.

Academic Staff.

Dennis H. Mahan, LL. D., Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

Peter S. Michie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering.

Wm. H. H. Benyaurd, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain of Engineers; Amos Stickney, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, Acting Assistant Professors of Military and Civil Engineering.

William H. C. Bartlett, LL. D., Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Joseph C. Clark, Jr., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain U. S. A., Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Erskine Gittings, Brevet Major U. S. A. and Captain Third Artillery, and Milton B. Adams, First Lieutenant of Engineers, Acting Assistant Professors of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Albert E. Church, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.

Herbert A. Hascall Captain Fifth Artillery, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

George A. Kensel, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery; Stephen C. Lyford, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain of Ordnance; Samuel N. Benjamin, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Second Artillery, and Edw. R. Warner, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Professors of Mathematics.

Robert W. Weir, N. A., Professor of Drawing.

James McMillan, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Second Infantry, Assistant Professor of Drawing.

Joseph P. Farley, Captain of Ordnance, Acting Assistant Professor of Drawing.

Hyacinth R. Agnel, Professor of the French Language.

Francis A. Davies, Brevet Major U. S. A. and Captain Twenty-fifth Infantry, Assistant Professor of the French Language.

Malbone F. Watson, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Fifth Artillery, Acting Assistant Professor of the French Language.

Rev. John W. French, D. D., Chaplain and Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

Alexander S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A. and Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fourth Infantry, Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics.

John S. Poland, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Second Infantry; Robert Catlin, Captain Forty-third Infantry, and Cadet Joseph E. Griffith, Acting Assistant Professors of Geography, History and Ethics.

Henry L. Kendrick, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Lorenzo Lorain, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Frank B. Hamilton, Captain Fourteenth Infantry, and George W. McKee, Brevet Major U. S. A., First Lieutenant of Ordnance, Acting Assistant Professors of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.

Patrice De Janon, Professor of the Spanish Language.

Edward G. Bush, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Tenth Infantry, Assistant Professor of the Spanish Language.

Henry M. Black, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major Seventh Infantry, Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Tactics.

Alexander Piper, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Artillery, Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics.

John McL. Hildt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

Abraham K. Arnold, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Fifth Cavalry, Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics.

Jacob F. Kent, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain Third Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

John Egan, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain Eleventh Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics.

Alexander S. Clarke, Captain Forty-fourth Infantry, Assistant Instructor of Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.

Henry M. Robert, Major of Engineers, Instructor of Practical Military Engineering.

Alfred Mordecai, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Captain of Ordnance, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

George W. McKee, Brevet Major U. S. A., First Lieutenant of Ordnance, Assistant Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Amos Stickney, Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain of Engineers, commanding Company A, Engineers.

Henry M. Adams, First Lieutenant Engineers, on duty with Company A, Engineers.

Antone Lorentz, Sword Master.

Military Staff.

Brevet Major Edward C. Boynton, A. M., Adjutant.

Surgeon John F. Head, M. D., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

Assistant Surgeon Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Brevet Major U. S. A.

Major Henry M. Robert, Engineers, Treasurer.

Brevet Major Wm. Sinclair, Captain Third Artillery, Quartermaster.

FINALE.

I sincerely trust no insane party will come up here on Sunday. If he or she should do so, they will certainly be sun-struck—and serve 'em right.

But on Monday, by all means and consequences, come. Come by rail or—well, as you like it, but remember, that of all heroes, Gen. GRANT is the promptest, and *he* says that he'll deliver those diplomas at 10:30 car-time—sure pop. I don't think he will. Dr. VINTON has the start of him, and it wouldn't be polite for the militant to interfere with the occupant—of the pulpit. DIABOLUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

Yesterday a trotting match for $500, mile heats, to wagons, came off on the Fashion Course between W. BORST's blk. g. *Rapid*, and BUDD DOBLE's br. s. *Toronto Chief, Jr.* This was the second trot this week between these two horses, the previous match for the same amount, in harness, having been won by the stallion, who distanced *Rapid* in the third heat, owing to his breaking hopelessly, although he had won the previous two heats very handily. In the race yesterday the stallion won the first, second and fourth heats.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., match $500, mile heats, three in five, to wagons:

B. Doble, named br. s. Toronto Chief, Jr.	1	1	2	1
W. Borst, named blk. g. Rapid	2	2	1	2

Time—2:45, 2:46½, 2:48, 2:46.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball in Brooklyn—Excelsior vs. Independent.

The first appearance of the famous Excelsior Club in a match game with the Independent Club attracted quite a number to the Capitoline Grounds yesterday. The game was well played throughout, and the Independent Club somewhat redeemed themselves from their game of a week ago with the Mutuals. The Excelsiors have lost some of their best players of last season, including FLETCHER, WHITING, NORTON, and one or two others, and yesterday they had to call out some of their junior players. The good umpiring rendered the game short, and the brilliant play shown at times made it rather interesting. BROWN, PECK, CLYNE and JEWELL excelled in fielding, and MITCHELL and H. EDWARDS at the bat. We give the score below:

INDEPENDENT.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
Jones, p	3	2	Mitchel, 3d b	1	6
R. Edwards, 1st b	4	1	Hall, r. f.	3	4
Buckland, 2d b	3	1	Smith, 1st b	4	3
Bailey, 3d b	4	0	Clyne, c. f.	1	5
Brown, s. s.	3	1	Chauncey, l. f.	6	1
Peck, c	4	1	Cornwall, s. s.	3	4
Ketchum, r. f.	2	1	Jewell, c	2	4
H. Edwards, c. f.	2	1	Cummings, p	5	1
McClosky, l. f.	2	0	Flanly, 2d b	2	4
Total	27	9	Total	27	32

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Independent	1	0	2	0	4	1	1	0	0—9
Excelsior	0	3	8	1	0	6	11	3	0—32

Umpire—Mr. ROGERS, of the Resolute Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HARTSHORNE and DUVALL.
Fly-catches—Independent, 14; Excelsior, 16.
Out on Fouls—Independent, 10; Excelsior, 6.
Passed Balls—Peck, 5; Jewell, 8.
Home Runs—Flanly, 1.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Union vs. Eclectic.

The first game between these Clubs this season was played yesterday at Morrisania. On the part of the Eclectics the display was rather in the muffish order. The batting of the Unions was very fine, while their fielding and base-playing could not be excelled. The play of AKIN and GOLDIE was particularly noticeable. The umpire called game at the end of the seventh inning, which was unfortunate for the Unions, as they had retired the Eclectics for a blank in the eighth inning, and scored 7 themselves, with no one out. Below we give the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ECLECTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Goldie, 1st b	1	7	Dr. Bell, p	4	0
Hudson, 2d b	1	7	Connell, 3d b	3	0
Fabor, p	2	6	Byrnes, 2d b	3	1
Austin, c. f.	1	7	Stillwagon	1	3
Aiken, s. s.	1	6	Downing, l. f.	2	1
Birdsall, c	3	4	Gillett, r. f.	1	3
Ketchum, 3d b	5	2	Stevenson, c. f.	3	1
Abrams, r. f.	5	2	Armstrong, c	2	1
Smith, l. f.	2	5	Dalton, 1st b	2	0
Total	21	45	Total	21	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Union	8	3	7	9	7	7	4—45
Eclectic	2	0	0	1	4	0	3—10

UMPIRE—Mr. Marsh, of the Harlem Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Swift and Wright.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and forty minutes.
FLY-CATCHES—Union, 8; Eclectic, 11.
HOME RUNS—Hudson 2, Austin 1, Smith 1.

Chess.

The telegraphic match between the respective Chess Clubs of New-York and Detroit, Mich., has been definitely arranged to come off during the present week. The encounter will in all probability be decided by the playing of two games, as in such contests one game is pretty generally drawn; but if in the present instance both should be drawn, or one each fall to the lot of the respective belligerents, a third game will be played. The New-York Playing Committee will consist of Dr. BARNETT, Capt. MACKENZIE, and Mr. C. H. STANLEY, while the Detroit Club will be represented by their President, Mr. H. A. BURY, WM. ELDER, also well known as one of the most skillful chess-players in the United States, and several other amateurs of approved skill.

NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB.—The following dashing little encounter happened during the past week between Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. F. PERRINE, well known among the *veterans* of the New-York Club.

WHITE—MR PERRIN.	BLACK—CAPT. MACKENZIE.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3	2—Q Kt to B 3
3—B to Q B 4	3—Kt to K B 3
4—Kt to Kt 5	4—P to Q 4
5—P takes P	5—Kt to Q R 4
6—P to Q 3	6—P to K R 3
7—Kt to K B 3	7—P to K 5
8—Q to K 2	8—Kt takes B
9—P takes Kt	9—B to Q B 4
10—Castles	

In the year 1857 Mr. PERRIN consulting with Messrs. FULLER and FISKE, contested a game which they had the good fortune to win against the renowned PAUL MORPHY, wherein precisely the same moves on either side were played up to this crisis; when in place of castling the allies played 10 P to K R 3, which latter move we are inclined to prefer;

	10—Castles
11—K Kt to Q 2	11—B to K Kt 5
12—Q to K	12—R to K
13—P to K R 3	

It appears to us that if in place of this move Mr. PERRIN had played K Kt to Q Kt 3 he would have got on swimmingly, but as matters now stand his case seems hopeless.

	13—P to K 6
14—P takes P	14—R takes P
15—Q to K B 2	15—Q to Q 3
16—K to R	16—R takes R P check
17—P takes R	17—B to Q
18—R takes B	18—B takes R P
19—Kt to Q B 3	19—Kt takes Kt 5
20—R to K 2	20—Q to Kt 6
21—K Kt to K 4	21—Q to B 6 check
22—Anything.	22—Q checkmates

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—ALDERMAN COMAN, JUSTICE.

THE SILK BURGLARY.

Agreeably to previous announcements an examination was held yesterday into the charge of burglary against JOHN BURNS *alias* James Burns and THOMAS DAVIS, who are accused of complicity in the robbery of $11,000 worth of silks and velvets from the bonded warehouse Nos. 393, 395 and 397 Greenwich-street, as already fully reported in yesterday's TIMES. SAMUEL A. SMITH, one of the firm occupying the plundered warehouse, made an affidavit detailing the method and scope of the burglary, and testimony was also introduced to prove that the goods recovered by the Detectives were a portion of those carried off by the burglars. Detective FARLEY testified to the manner of finding the property in the room occupied by BURNS. At this juncture counsel for the prisoner, DAVIS, made a motion for the discharge of his client and in doing so went out of his way to assail the Police authorities for "daring" to arrest DAVIS and hold him in confinement, on no other evidence than the fact that he had entered the room occupied by BURNS. Because DAVIS bore a bad character was no reason for his incarceration. Despite the fervid eloquence of counsel and the attacks upon the Police Department, the acting magistrate denied the motion, and the prisoners were further remanded for examination on Monday.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A LITTLE GIRL.

Officer FITZGERALD, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested DANIEL CASEY of No. 64 Cherry-street, on a charge of having committed an indecent assault upon JULIA MCDERMOTT, his step-daughter, only twelve years of age. The unfortunate child made the necessary affidavit, and stated that the outrage was committed at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

FROM POLE TO POLE.

MEYER J. JACOBSKI and DAVIS MARKS, both natives of Poland, occupied the same room at the German boarding-house No. 96 Baxter-street. MARKS had a pocket-book in his vest pocket, and had placed it under his pillow for safe keeping, which wallet contained $159 in United States Treasury notes. JACOBSKI yesterday morning took the money out, and replaced $29 with a few scraps of old newspapers to make the bulk appear the same, and then escaped with thirteen $10 bills. He subsequently changed these notes with other money of his own for gold and silver coin, and afterward purchased a steerage passage ticket for Europe on board the steamship *City of Paris*, which sailed yesterday afternoon. As soon as the robbery had been committed MARKS applied to Officer RIKER, of the Sixth Precinct, who succeeded in arresting JACOBSKI before the steamer sailed, when the prisoner acknowledged his guilt, and surrendered the money to complainant. When arraigned before the acting magistrate, the prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of bail. Neither the complainant nor the prisoner could read or write, nor could they speak a word of English.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

FALSE PRETENCES.

GEORGE W. HOLT, No. 489 Broadway, alleges that on or about the 16th of March last, one HENRY M. HOUSE came to him with a bank check, or order, on the Park Bank of New York, in his favor, for $215, purporting to be signed by O. KLUNN. HOUSE represented this check to be good, and on the faith of such representations HOLT advanced him $60 and took the check for security. Presenting the document at the counter of the bank, he was informed that the check was worthless, and that no such person as "O. KLUNN" kept any account at the bank. Afterward HOUSE wrote HOLT a letter, explaining, or pretending to explain, why it was that O. KLUNN had no money at the bank to meet the order. HOUSE, in answer to the charge, said he did not give HOLT the check as alleged; that he supposed it to be good, and simply told HOLT to keep it, as he had borrowed money of him. The accused was held in $1,000 to answer.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY A LAUNDRESS.

HENRIETTA CILLY, No. 1,130 Broadway, made a complaint setting forth that on or about the 4th inst. she missed a large amount of ladies' clothing and infant's wear, altogether of the value of $500. She had her employ as laundress CATHARINE BROWN, and from the fact that this CATHARINE was the only person in into whose possession this property ever passed, coupled with the fact that CATHARINE left suddenly and without explanation on the 4th, and the property was missed at the same time, she suspected her of the theft. The affidavit of the officer is that he had watched for CATHARINE several days without being able to see her, and finally found her on the corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue on the 14th, when he arrested her. The accused was committed in default of $2,500 bail to answer.

EXCISE CASE.

ANNA LEWIS, No. 148 Mercer-street, was charged with selling liquor without license; was required to give bail in $300 to answer to General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 9; disorderly conduct, 3; assault and battery, 2. Disposed of as follows: Discharged, 9; committed for examination, 4; fined $10 to be committed in default, 1.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF HAMPSON, THE WESTCHESTER RUFFIAN.—Roundsman RYAN yesterday morning arrested EDWARD HAMPSON, the gardener of Mr. BALCH, who made a ruffianly assault on Mrs. BALCH at Tremont, Westchester County, on Thursday last, and attempted to rob the house. It appears that HAMPSON has been in the employ of BALCH, who does business in Pearl-street, in this City, for several years, and every Summer had been employed in gardening work on Mr. BALCH's place in Tremont. At about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon he suddenly left his work in the garden and entered the house. He appeared to be intoxicated or laboring under intense excitement. In a threatening manner he asked for a hammer. Mrs. BALCH, though somewhat alarmed, went for the hammer, and as she did so HAMPSON seized her by the throat and struck her about the head and face with a slungshot, cutting her in a fearful manner and injuring her very badly. He then demanded what money there was in the house, when Mrs. BALCH told him the money was in the bureau drawer which was locked, and that he would have to break the bureau open. HAMPSON went out into the garden to get an instrument to break open the drawer, when Mrs. BALCH sprang up and locked the door. Raising the sash she gave an alarm, but the neighbors were so frightened at her appearance, being covered with blood, that they did not come to her assistance, and HAMPSON escaped. Officers were at once dispatched in search of HAMPSON, who was well known in the neighborhood. It was reported that he lived in the Sixth Ward in this City, and Roundsman RYAN, after a long search, arrested him at his residence, in a frame tenement house, known as Donovan's-alley, in the rear of No. 14 Baxter-street. HAMPSON is an Englishman, about 35 years of age.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The week ending yesterday, notwithstanding a mortality record of 373, is regarded in the Health office as exceptionally healthy. In the corresponding week last year there were 363 deaths—ten less than now noted. Of this number, however, six are recorded as having occurred from cholera; but as this dreaded disease has not been officially recognized as having an existence in this City thus far this season, it is to be presumed that the people have reason to be grateful, although there is an increased mortality. Of the 373 deaths the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards furnish the larger proportion. In these localities slaughter-houses abound, which institutions may or may not tend to increase the dead record, nevertheless such is the fact. During the 24 hours ending on Sunday night last, two and a half inches of rain fell, to which circumstance is attributed the remarkably humid week. In the event of an epidemic visiting the City, Dr. DALTON has prepared some instructions for the people on ventilation, diet, cleanliness, and other sanitary precautions; but unless there is a necessity for publication they will not be issued, as there is no disposition to unnecessarily agitate the public mind.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 9:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the attic of the Sinclair House, on the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. The flames were soon extinguished by the proprietors, ASHMAN & MORTON, and their domestics. The flames derived their origin from ANNA HARRISON, one of the servants, placing a lighted candle upon the washstand in her room, and while she fell asleep the flame extended itself to some loose papers lying near by. A number of dresses hanging on the wall were next set on fire, and ANNA herself narrowly escaped injury. A chambermaid named MARY MELVILLE lost the contents of two trunks and a sum of money, making her total loss $600. ANNA HARRISON lost her entire wardrobe, $200. FANNY MCGOVERN, cook, sustained a loss of $300. The loss sustained by ASHMAN & MORTON is $100, fully covered by an insurance of $18,000, in the Hanover, City, Merchants' and other Hartford Companies. WM. NIBLO owns the building and sustains a loss of $100, fully insured.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.—The various European steamers that left this port yesterday took out over a thousand passengers. Among the list from this City are the names of A. T. Stewart, Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, the artist Bierstadt and wife, John Austin Stevens, Jr., and Mrs. Simeon Draper and family, C. K. Garrison and family, Hon. R. B. McLane and family, Maggie Mitchell, the actress; Henry Morford, poet and journalist; G. W. Simonton, of the Associated Press; C. Bainbridge Smith and others. F. D. Sarmiento, Minister to Washington from the Argentine Republic, and D. E. de Lanatea, Secretary of Legation, were also among the passengers.

ANOTHER INFANTICIDE CASE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a female infant was discovered on a scaffold standing in the basement of a new building, now going up at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at the Liberty-street Station-house, and Deputy Coroner WORSTER BEACH, Jr., M. D., made a *post-mortem* of the body. He ascertained beyond a doubt that the child was born alive, and death had evidently been caused by strangulation, as marks of human fingers were observable on the neck of deceased. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect. No clue exists to the parentage of the infant.

STRAWBERRIES AND MUSIC.—On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next a fine entertainment is promised at the Everett Rooms, the occasion being a strawberry and musical festival in aid of St. Timothy's Church. The musical department will be under the charge of Mr. DODWORTH.

THE POLICE IN SUMMER UNIFORM.—Yesterday the members of the Metropolitan Police Force appeared for the first time this season in their regular Summer uniform. The men on duty appeared to good advantage, and were evidently more comfortably by the change of garb.

MINOR ITEMS.—Sergt. LUSH, of Capt. PETTY's Police Precinct, made the following entry on his morning return yesterday: "Between 2 and 3 o'clock this P. M. CHARLES CRANE, June, of flower and fead store, No. 203 West-street, accidentally fell through the Hatch way and broke his leg was taken rest by office MCNALLY."....HENRY VON GILDER, of No. 227 West Thirty-third-street, was prostrated by the heat on Friday in Chambers-street, near College-place. Taken home by Third Ward Police....CHARLOTTE SMITH, aged 4 years, fell from a second-story window of No. 578 Third-avenue, and was severly injured.... MEYER BERRICK, aged 12 years, of No. 324 East Eighth-street, was run over by an ice wagon at the foot of Houston-street, and had a foot severely crushed. He was taken home...EMMA HALZE, aged 33, a native of Ireland, and residing at New-Springfield, L. I., was thrown from car No. 25 of the Belt Line in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, and severely injured. She was taken to her sister's residence in Twenty-fourth-street. The conductor refused to stop the car, and so caused the accident.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED PLYMOUTH STREET WIFE MURDER.—The Coroner's inquest in this case was concluded yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, among them ELIZABETH QUIGLEY, MARY MCCARTY, MARY ECKELS, and ANN CLARK, all residing at No. 129 Plymouth street, where, as alleged, the murder was committed. ISABELLA DONALDSON, the daughter of deceased, was placed upon the stand and testified in substance as follows: I live in Plymouth street; saw my father beat my mother; he kicked her and hit her on the head with a chair. Witness was in the room at the time. She stated that he also hit her with his fist. He blackened her eye. There were no others in the room. Had often seen father beat mother before. ELIZA ADAMS testified to having seen deceased and prisoner drink and fight frequently. Had often heard DONALDSON say that he would kill his wife or make her sober. Had seen deceased intoxicated very often. She would drink every time she got money. The case being given to the jury, the following verdict was returned: "The jury find that MARGARET DONALDSON came to her death by apoplexy of the brain, superinduced by blows received at the hands of her husband, JAMES DONALDSON, on the 12th of June, 1867." On his voluntary examination the prisoner said that he was born in Scotland, was 40 years old, a machinist by trade, and had nothing to say in regard to the matter. The accused was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, which is now in session.

THE AIR-GUN ASSASSINATION.—WM. D. SKIDMORE, the prisoner charged with the murder of WILLIAM BISHOP CARR, was taken to the office of the District-Attorney on Friday afternoon for the purpose of having a consultation with his counsel, BERNARD HUGHES and THOMAS E. PEARSALL. The prisoner refused to inform the counsel who his witnesses were, and said that he would not be ready to go on with his trial until Monday next. SKIDMORE absolutely refused to consult with his counsel, and rejected all subsequent entreaties made to induce him to prepare for trial on Monday next. Yesterday it was understood that he succeeded in procuring the services of Mr. TOWNSEND as his counsel.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.—The Flushing Railroad Company, in attempting to put down a cross-track on that of the Long Island Railroad, on Thursday night and Friday morning last, were interrupted by the employes of the latter Company, and a portion of the work destroyed. The assistance of the constabulary was procured, and the Long Island Company's men, with the Superintendent, were escorted to Flushing. The former Company then resumed and finished their labor, though not without the assistance of the Sheriff of the County and a squad of Metropolitans. An injunction, it is understood, will be sued out by the President of the Long Island Company.

SANS SOUCI PICNIC.—A select party of ladies and gentlemen, composed of the friends and members of the Sans Souci Sociable, of Brooklyn, engaged in a pleasant picnic yesterday, under the auspices of that organization. The party embarked on the steamer *William Tittamer*, at the Fulton Ferry, at noon, and steamed down the bay to Staten Island, where they proceeded to Alderney Park, and after enjoying a dance beneath the pleasant shade of the summer foliage they returned to this City, which they reached about 8 o'clock.

A CONFIDENCE SNEAK.—About 2 P. M. on Saturday a well-dressed young man called at the office of the Williamsburgh City Flour Mills, South Seventh street, E. D., and represented that he wanted to purchase a quantity of flour. The clerk in charge, believing his representations, took no particular notice of his movements, when suddenly he stepped out of the office, taking with him two packages of bills, amounting to $1,060, and he has not since been heard from.

THE PORTER MURDER.—Notwithstanding the efforts made by the Police of the Forty-third Precinct, to ferret out some clue to unravel the mystery which at present surrounds the murder of JAMES PORTER, whose body was found floating in the river on Wednesday last, but little has been ascertained that can tend to throw any light whatever on the matter. They do not, however, yet despair of working up the case to a satisfactory issue.

THE ATLANTIC-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—JAMES J. COLLIEL, who was stabbed in the ear by PHILIP EWEN on Saturday night, the 1st inst., and for which offence EWEN was arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury, is now in a fair way of recovery.

THE VINTON-WYNNE CASE.—The decision in the matter of CHARLOTTE A. WYNNE against Rev. FRANCIS VINTON was to have been rendered in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, before Hon. WM. VEEDER, yesterday, but the decision not being ready, the case was postponed until Saturday next.

THE COURT-STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—The German, MICHAEL FLEISCH, who shot and wounded JOHN RAPP, at the foot of Court-street, on the night of the 3d inst., was arraigned before Justice DUNN on Friday afternoon, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening a child named TRAINOR, aged 18 months, fell from an attic window of a tenement house in North Seventh-street, E. D., to the yard below, and was picked up uninjured.

BASE BALL.—An interesting game of base ball will take place between the Dexter and the junior nine of the Excelsiors, on the Capitoline Grounds, on Tuesday afternoon, the 18th inst.

POLICE WORK.—During the past week there were 458 arrests made by the Police of the Western District.

KING'S COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, MONDAY JUNE 17.—Nos. 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 80, 15, 20, 21, 37, 40, 90, 110.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, MONDAY, JUNE 17.—Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89 to 104, inclusive.

NEW-JERSEY.

A RAILROAD ENGINEER ARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—The inquest on the body of GUSTAVE NEWBRANNER, who was killed on Thursday morning by being struck by the locomotive of a construction train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at the Glebe-street crossing, Orange, was held by Coroner SANDFORD at that place on Friday afternoon. WILLIAM NEWBRENNER, a brother of deceased, testified as to the death of his brother by being struck by the locomotive, of which CHARLES GARRISON was engineer; that the deceased could hear well, was temperate and in the habit of crossing the railroad at that point daily.

Levi Oliver testified that at the point where young Newbrenner was struck he did not think he could see a train coming until within two feet of the track; that he saw the young man struck; that he heard no signal given by the engineer, and that there was no flagman stationed at the Glebe-street crossing.

Augusta Marks saw the accident from a window, and thought the train was running faster than usual, and testified that she heard no whistle blown or bell rung.

Minnie T. Wilson testified that the train was running faster than usual; that the whistle was not blown at that point.

Joseph E. Smith testified that he measured the distance from the point where the young man was struck and the point where the train was stopped afterward and found it to be 705 feet.

Charles Garrison, the engineer of the train, testified that he was running at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, at the time of passing Glebe-street, and that he saw the man who was struck about 100 feet ahead of him at the crossing, within a foot or two of the track; that he reversed the engine, but did not blow the whistle until he struck the man, because he thought he could prevent the accident by reversing. Two or three other witnesses were sworn, when the jury rendered a verdict that Gustave Newbrenner came to his death by the carelessness of the engineer, and that said Charles Garrison is guilty of manslaughter.

Upon the rendition of the verdict GARRISON was taken into custody, and Coroner SANDFORD committed him to the Essex County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Subsequently the prisoner was admitted to bail by Judge DEPUE.

"ALL RIGHT."—EDWARD SLANGERLUND, the young soldier arrested in Hoboken, at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, on suspicion of having stolen a horse and trappings, turned out all right. On the strength of being connected with a blooded, or rather wealthy and well-known family, the stable-keeper at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street let him have a horse at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening to ride for an hour. Young SLANGERLUND being a wild fellow, got on a scurope, and wandered over into Jersey, where he spent every soo markee, and was unable to ferry over either his horse or himself. He accordingly stabled the horse in a stone-yard, and then went to the Hoboken House, where he spouted his gauntlets for a drink and cigar, and then pawned his spurs for ferriage money, at which stage of proceedings he was taken into custody by the officer who had watched the whole proceedings. Being, as before said, connected with a wealthy family, the stableman-keeper sent over a note to Police Captain DONOVAN that it was "all right," and young SLANGERLUND was accordingly discharged from custody.

HUDSON CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education of Hudson City held a meeting on Friday night at which the Committee on Finance submitted their estimates of the amount of money required for educational purposes for the ensuing year, which was adopted, as follows: Teachers' salaries, $16,558; janitors and clerk, 1,505; books and stationery, $4,500; supplies, $175; expressing, $50; repairs, $55½; rent, $300; contingent, $1,000; cleaning sinks, $200; coal and wood, $1,700. Total for maintaining schools, $23,536. Extra—addition to School No. 4, $2,000; furniture for same, $400; probable cost of new building, $15,000; teachers for six months, $1,500. The number of scholars on register May 31, 1867, was as follows: School No. 1, 699, average attendance, 480; at No. 2, 558, average attendance, 416; at No. 3, 586, average attendance, 436; at No. 4, 169, average attendance, 123; at High School, 30, average attendance 22. Total registered, 2,042; average attendance, 1,467.

SERIOUS RIOT AT PHILLIPSBURG.—A serious riot occurred at Phillipsbug on Thursday afternoon, originating in a drunken dispute at a hotel. The Police attempted to quiet the disturbance, and in the *mêlée* High-Constable KUHN accidentally shot Police Officer JOHN VONAKER. Officer KUHN drew a pistol on the rioters to quiet them, when one of them knocked it aside and the ball entered the breast of VONAKER, and lodged near the shoulder. KUHN was also severely injured by being struck with a stone on the back of his head fracturing the skull. The disturbance lasted for about two hours, when the citizens finally went to the rescue. The rioters, only four in number, held everybody at bay with stones, clubs, &c., and it was with great difficulty that the affair could be stopped. Three of them, HOUSER, NIGHTINGALE, and BUTLER, were arrested and locked up.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—Detective FISCHER, of the Newark Police, arrived in that city yesterday afternoon, from Philadelphia, having in custody J. LEWIS PIERSON, the young lawyer who stands charged with having obtained the sum of $1,000 on a forged check, from the First National Bank, for which he was arrested a few days since, bailed, and then ran away. Previous to his arrest in Philadelphia on Friday, it is alleged that he attempted to negotiate a check for $1,900 with a firm in that city, which purported to have been drawn by a Mr. PATTERSON, of Easton, and he was told by the firm to call again, but in the meantime he was arrested. Several other checks are said to have been found on his person, purporting to have been drawn by parties in Newark. The accused was committed for trial.

ROBBING A CHURCH.—Sometime during Thursday night the Presbyterian Church at Boiling Spring was broken open by burglars and robbed of a valuable melodeon and a considerable quantity of carpeting. In order to carry off their booty, the thieves broke open a stable and borrowed a horse and harness from one of the members of the church, and from another they helped themselves to a wagon. With this equipage and their church plunder they boldly passed over the Hoboken ferry at 10 o'clock on Friday forenoon, and were observed by officer DAVIS. An hour and a half later news came of the robbery, but it was just an hour and a half too late for the officer to secure the $250 reward that had been offered.

DROWNED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a little boy named EDWARD MAHAN, aged nine years, was drowned in the Morris Canal, near Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, while in bathing with other lads. The body was recovered about 4 o'clock, and taken to the residence of the parents, at No. 21 Prospect-street. The father of the child left home two weeks since to look for work in the country, and Mrs. MAHAN yesterday was without a shilling to buy herself and four remaining children bread. A report was in circulation that two men had also been drowned in the canal about a mile further up, but upon inquiry no one in that vicinity had heard of any such occurrence.

ROBBERY.—A young German woman named MAGDALENE LOHMAN, was arrested in Jersey City at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer SMITH, who detected her stealthily leaving the house No. 135 Newark-avenue, with a carpet bag and other articles. Subsequently two pieces of cloth and various other articles were found secreted under her dress, which she had stolen from PETER KAPP, with whom she had been living at the above number. The girl intended to make a raise for the purpose of going to Buffalo, where she was to meet her lover and get married.

A CRUEL DEED.—Two nights since an infant, apparently six months old, was found lying in a vacant lot in Shippenville, Hoboken, where it had been left to die by some inhuman monster. The little waif, which was emaciated and nearly starved to death, was taken in charge by Mr. PARSLOW, the Poormaster.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—A three-masted schooner of 388 tons burden, is to be launched on Thursday next from the ship yard of JEROLEMAN & ELLIS, East Newark. She is 118 feet length of keel, 32 feet beam and 10 feet depth of hold. She is to be called the *John J. Ward*, and is intended for the coasting trade.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.—Mrs. CATHARINE KELLY, of No. 22 York-street, Jersey City, was yesterday fined $15 by the Recorder for selling liquor without a license.

[Advertisement.]

FIRE WORKS.
FIRE WORKS.
FIRE WORKS.

Depot, No. 9 Dey-st.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD.

[Advertisement.]

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED,

and money refunded in every case where DOBBINS' Soap is used according to directions, and does not give satisfaction.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 15—*In steamship St. Laurent for Brest and Havre*—Mrs. Simeon Draper, Miss M. H. Draper, Miss F. Draper and servant, Miss Amy Townsend, New-York; Jon. Austin Stevens and servant, Hoboken; C. K. Garrison, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Sallie Garrison, Miss Minnie Garrison and servant, Mr. A. Garrison, Miss J. Mure, New-York; Hon. Robt. R. McLane, Mrs. McLane, Miss Mary E. McLane, Miss Georgianna McLane, Baltimore; A. T. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and servant, George L. Smith, Miss Nellie S. Smith, T. Woods, Judge Henry Hilton, New-York; F. D. Sarmiento, Minister of the Argentine Republic at Washington; Le Grand Lockwood, Mrs. Lockwood, 2 children and servant, New-York; William Bellamy, Mrs. Bellamy, Miss Bellamy and servant, Boston, Mass.; A. Bierstadt, Mrs. Bierstadt, New-York; Gen. A. R. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.; William H. Lee, Charles N. Lee, New-York; Charles S. Dana, Mrs. Dana, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Maggie Mitchell, New-York; Charles H. Fellows, Mrs. Fellows, Albert Comstock, Brooklyn, E. D.; Benjamin F. Breeden, Mrs. Breeden and son, Miss Addie Breeden, Miss Irene Breeden and servant, New-York; Dr. J. F. Temple, Mrs. H. J. Tomlinson, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. A. Livingston, Mrs. Livingston, Lowell, Mass.; A. Pollok, Mrs. Pollok, Washington, D. C.; E. C. Wooster, Mrs. Wooster, Miss Lulu Wooster, New-York; Mrs. Hoag, Miss Lillie Hoag, Miss Helen Halsey, Brooklyn; Wm. G. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, New-York; Chas. B. Winn, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Smith, Mrs. Smith, New-York; Charles H. Thomson, New-York; Edward S. Brownson, Brooklyn; Mr. Willis, Hawxhurst Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, New-York; T. R. Brown, Boston, Mass.; James W. Simonton, New-York; D. E. de Lanatea, attaché of the Legation of Argentine Republic; A. du Pasquier, New-York; H. B. Goodyear, New-Haven, Conn; B. L. Woodruff, New-York; Mrs. Martin, two children and servant, San Antonio, Texas; Wm. Topping, New York; R. Chaffraix, Mrs. Chaffraix, New-Orleans; W. Shepard Wetmore, Mrs. Wetmore, New-York; Frederic Blanco, Havana, Cuba; George B. English, Mrs. English, New-York; George Leavie, New-Orleans; John V. D. Reed, Mrs. Reed, child and servant, New-York; Mr. Reteur, Jersey City, N. J.; Edward A. Ward, Miss Cornelia G. Ward, Clark Williams, Miss Eliza Williams, Mrs. Narcisse W. Neff, Mrs. Mary L. Neff, Mrs. Henry W. Smith, Daniel O'Sullivan, New-York; Frank Rogue, Baltimore; A. Pessiu, New-Orleans; Mrs. J. Le Blanc, Miss A. Le Blanc, Miss Le Blanc and 2 servants, P. R. Thompson, Mr. Sol de Ionge, Frederick H. Fowler, New-York; A. Lecourt, New-Orleans; Edward Kemeys, Mr. Hilliard, New-York; Felix Jacobi, Havana, Cuba; Florencio Escalante, Mrs. Florencio Escalante, six children and servant, New-York; James Davis, New-Orleans; Bartholomew Brown, New-York; Aleide Phaneuf, Mrs. Phaneuf, three children and servant, San Antonio, Texas; C. Bainbridge Smith, New-York; A. Valle, New-Orleans, La.; H. W. Brevoort, New-York; Alphonse Dreyfus, Mrs. Dreyfus, two children and servant, Galveston, Texas; Edward M. Whitehouse, New York; Feliciano de la Campa, Havana, Cuba; William B. Ross, New York; D. Fairex, Mrs. Fairex, Miss Emma Fairex, Miss Octave Fairex, Miss Lavinia Fairex, Miss Corine Fairex, Richabald Fairex and two servants, New Orleans, La.; J. M. de Escoriaza, New York; A. Goitisolo, Mrs. Goitisolo, Miss Goitisolo, Miss Plana, Havana, Cuba; Alexander Godillot, Mrs. Godillot, child and servant, New-York; Gustave Sturzenegger, Mrs. Sturzenegger, Detroit, Mich.; W. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, A. G. B. Patania, New-York; J. C. Muller, New-Orleans; Emile Pascal, Mrs. Pascal, New-York; Mrs. Vigner, Matamoras, Mexico; Henry Puttman, New-York; Mrs. S. De Mazieres and child, San Antonio, Texas; P. A. Rivarde, New-York; J. Laurent, New-Orleans; A. Bianco, New-York; August Belin, Argentine Republic; Francisco Orteago, Mrs. Orteago, New-York; Henry Ruty, New-Orleans, La.; Mrs. Fournier, New-York; Manuel S. Yachan, Havana, Cuba; Charles Coina, New-York; Clement Duchesne, Paris, France; Mrs. Dieden, New-York; José R. Montalvo, Havana, Cuba; Bernard Savori; Felix Savori and child, New-Orleans; John M. Bertrand, Mrs. Bertrand, New-York; Mr. Irmerarity, Jose Rindavets, Havana; Cuba; R. M. Brown, Boston, Mass.; Etienne Sage, Mrs. Sage, New-York; F. Paryand, Malbert Coutwire, New-Orleans, La.; Horace E. Alker, Mrs. Alker and child, New-York; Henry Maurice, Boston, Mass.; Jules Gainier, Mrs. Gainier, New-York; Justo Abad, T. Juarez del Villar, Madrid, Spain; D. Charmay, New-York; Charles L. Grivard, Paris, France; Frank Griffs, four children and servant, Cecile Rosse and daughter, New-York; Mrs. Fournier and child, John Abodie, W. Baudoin, Frank Huppenbauer, New-Orleans; Miss Marchel, Arthur Poineay, Albert Poineay, A. Girondat, New-York; Antoine Savy, Paris, France; Francisco Morin, Antonio Arias, Havana, Cuba; Miss Louise Godde, New-York; Edmond Ransen, Angus Candide, J. D. Dupluck, Thomas Gard, J. C. Peycogna, New-Orleans, La.; Miss Deville, Mr. Castet, John Souberac, New-York; J. M. Bianco, Havana, Cuba; Rev. Mr. Ferdinand Cocsumans, Manuel Perez, New-York; Gustave Buel, T. Ponjoil, Albert Moneuse, Mr. Auguste, New-Orleans; Mrs. Pontonisco, Rev. N. Mocs, L. Bodenheimer, Charles Deprete, New-York.

JUNE 15.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Miss Thompson, Miss M. Fogarty, Miss Wheeler, New-York; Miss M. Soarge, W. H. Soarg, Orange, N. J.; Miss Livingston, George S. Needham and Mrs. Needham, Chicago; Mrs. Dennis Miers, Miss Halloran, New-York; Mrs. George Munday, Miss Mary Munday, Brooklyn; Rev. J. Delancey, Ireland; G. L. Munday, Mrs. Cosgrove, Savannah; D. Munday, Brooklyn; Ira Remsen, New-York; Capt. John M. Guary, Liverpool; C. H. Miller, New-York; W. Casgroe, Savannah; Mr. and Mrs. Hadeigh, Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilmot, Washington; Miss Cuhim, Washington; L. D. Kane, Miss Mary Hadeigh, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Raueour, Burlington, Iowa; George Hadlugh, Rev. John Stock, Liverpool; Miss Jane Hadeigh, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Illinois; Frank Hadeigh; Rev. W. Lofthouse and Mrs. Lofthouse, Nassau, N. P.; Miss Kate Kelly, Ireland; T. Lofthouse, Nassau; W. C. O'Kane, H. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, St. Louis; Mr. Munday, B. Louis, New-York; H. Hubbard, E. Moran, Mrs. Moran, New-Orleans; Miss Matley, Mr. Cocroe, W. Brant, Boston; F. Grauuki, Italy; J. Rodone, G. Hester, Portland; Mrs. D. Hoey, M. Courtney, Miss Alice Taylor, Mrs. M. Robertson, Lowell; E. Low, L. Snow, Cleveland; Mr. Knacnt, Ohio, and 100 in the steerage.

JUNE 15—*In steamship Minnesota, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Scheiffiin and servant, Mrs. R. Stebbins, Jr., child and servant, Miss M. T. Scheiffiin, A. E. Orr, New-York; Rev. John A. Payne, Newark; Capt. E. W. Barstow, Miss J. W. Barstow, Miss E. Josselyn, E. P. Torry, J. Miller, New-York; Benjamin Brewster, California; G. H. Norfolk, Brooklin; J. L. Darragh, Mrs. Westrop and child, Mr. Keough, Galveston, Texas; E. H. Stein, Chicago; L. C. Garwood, Illinois; Robert Bowman, Connecticut; A. D. Brinckerhoff, Chas. A. Thatcher, George W. Thatcher, Miss Lizzie Thatcher, Miss Alice Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. R. Boardman, New-York; W. P. Abendroth, John W. Abendroth, Frank Abendroth, Port Chester; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Belton, Florida; Watson Hedenberg, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hollenbeck, Pedro Chomone, B. F. Tucner, P. Padden, James Cunningham, Miss Anna M. Cunningham, Rochester; J. P. Durbin, Jr., Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Luly and child, D. W. Goodrich, W. Goodrich, New-York; Capt. Henry Holland, Panama.

JUNE 15—*In steamship Baltic, for Bremen.*—E. Williams, Daniel Mayer, Thos. Moore, Wm. Boeger and 2 children, Brooklyn; Jas. Hoy, John J. Stratton, M. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgardt, Emil Steger, R. R. Proudfit, J. Preston, G. Niderkorn, Mrs. Lottine Becker and child, Charles W. H. Brewer, John Diehlmann, Chr. Prinoth, William Bohn, Chas. Voss, New-York; Rev. J. L. Dudley, Rev. C. L. Godell, Connecticut; Prof. J. C. Knapp, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Maertz and child, F. W. Wilks, Quincy; W. C. J. Hall, Frank H. Jones, Jamestown; Gerhardt Hulsebusch, Mobile; W. H. Miller, Kentucky; Wilhelm Schad, San Francisco; G. J. Wardwell, Vermont; F. Randon, New-Orleans; Carl Schroeder, Indiana; H. Overbeck, Wm. Hieatt, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Liebknecht, Pennsylvania; John Weidmaun, Canada; John Zeh, Austria; John Daicker, John Hohlbein, Baltimore; Eaniel Grimm, Savannah; W. Stuber, Boston, and others in steerage.

JUNE 15.—*In steamship United Kingdom for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Edward Smith, Philadelphia; James Peddie, D. J. Dunlap, Alex. Mewhaven, New-York; Mrs. Weirs and 2 children, Cincinnati; Jas. McLear, Cuba; A. C. Hamblin and Rev. David Magie, Penn Yan; Richard Jukes and Edward St. Ledger, Bridgeport, Conn.; Simon Masanet, Elizabeth City, N. J.; Wm. Warner, Rev. David Beattie, Milbank, C. W.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Humphrey, Halifax; S. B. Pope, New-Utah, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Moore and son, Corning, N. Y.; Dr. L. Dunham and lady, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Flint, Mrs. Crook and Mrs. H. R. Crook, Utica; Richard Matthews, Lynchburgh, Va.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—L. Warnock, A. Wolff, Miss Brown, Miss M. Tucker, Miss M. J. Hunter, Dr. G. W. Edwards, Gen. Milligan, Mrs. Lissner, A. Coles, L. Wildman, Jacob Schall, P. McKenna, George Buckland and servant, Andrew Moffatt, L. Hoyt, Miss Addie Blanck, Wm. Sterrin, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, Lieut. H. C. McClain, 7th Infantry, U. S. A., Dr. J. W. Wilson, Wm. Clemments, J. C. Stebbins, Geo. R. Clyde and lady, Gov. R. L. Wilks and lady, Augustus Dilks, Miss Clara Fenton, Mrs. J. N. Miller and child.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 15—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen, &c.*—C. Retisborn, T. and O. Ewerts, A. Herzog, A. Sactleben and family, W. P. Wallace, A. Van Herkel, E. De Coutouly, T. Denninger, T. Riepeld, F. Siegel, W. Berges, Miss S. and F. Mier, Miss S. Obemauer, Mrs. R. Fink, Mrs. R. Welher and daughter, G. Velter and sister, F. Schumacher, Miss L. Blum, Miss A. Von Glahn, Miss A. Muller, J. Hecninger, Miss F. Regensburger, Miss J. Koch, Miss M. Grass, H. Brunner, S. Schultz, H. Herold, Miss A. Blumenthal, S. R. Pockard, H. A. Huber, Mrs. Leiding and child, J. Hirschbul and lady, Miss S. Huguenin, J. J. Jarris, Miss E. Soldan, Miss M. Fulling, Miss S. Gundlach, Dr. H. Endemann, Miss B. Wiener, Mrs. R. Carlsruher and child, H. Deneke and family, A. Susskind and family, Miss Coppenheimer, O. Scholz, Mrs. Hollander and child, M. Botticher, Miss S. Burger, Miss C. Zendar, C. Eppe, W. Wegner, Miss J. Kroning, E. Droop, E. Kemperdich, and 583 in steerage.

In steamship Perit, from Galveston and Key West.—Mrs. M. E. Dickerson, Mrs. D. Dillman, Mrs. Noble and child, Mrs. Bliss and child, Mrs. and Miss Alexander, W. H. Bennett, A. Poppenberg, Mr. Baldinger, J. Selmmel, Mrs. J. W. Lock, Miss Bates, Mrs. Mulrennen, child and servant, Dr. M. L. Lauber, Capt. J. H. Bowen, H. T. Davis, U. S. N.; W. V. G. Riblet, M. Walls, Capt. R. W. Welsh, P. G. Eliot, and 7 steerage.

In steamship Moneka, from Charleston.—Thomas Judkins, W. H. Hageman, S. C. Babcock and wife, Dr. Litteman, W. H. De Wolf, Miss Helen Fitzgerald, Mrs. C. H. Bernard, Mr. Averill and lady, Mrs. J. H. Bernard, child and nurse, W. A. Lumpkin, Mrs. Planck, child and nurse, Geo. E. Willoug, Mrs. Kennedy, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises... 6 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 43 | Gov. Island. 7 42 | Hell Gate... 9 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Nat. Steam Nav. Co.; Minnesota, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, Va., J. Hand; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Magara, Blakeman, Richmond and City Point, G. Heineken & Palmore; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; United Kingdom, Smith, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Louisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Penarth Roads for orders, J. B. Phillips & Co.; Sallie Warren, (Br.,) Lucas, St. John, N. B., Warren & Walker; Electra, Junge, Hamburg via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye.

Barks G. W. Horton, Butler, Rockland, Me., Metcalf & Duncan; Evelyn, Neal, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Humboldt, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Witch, Hopkins, Gibraltar and market, Tupper & Beattie; Magdalene, Searle, Aspinwall, Panama R. Co.

Brigs La Creole, (Br.,) Gordon, Nassau, Ober, Masan & Co.; Arctic, Crane, Cow Bay, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Aylesford, (Br.,) Minniss, Windsor, Smithers & Co.; Como, (Br.,) Johnson, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Atlas, Coombs, Cadiz, R. P. Buck & Co.; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Goree, W. C. A., Jed Frye & Co.; Minnesota, Adams, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Fredonia, Damon, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co. Lizzie Ganow, (Br.,) Ryder, Falmouth for orders, via Philadelphia, G. F. Bulley; Henrietta Newbold, (Br.,) Hamilton, Bermuda, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Eliza S. Buell, Hartford, Rackett & Taylor; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; A. Richards, Arey, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Goodwill, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Superior, Jameson, Gloucester, J. D. Ingraham; E. C. Knight, Denty, Alexandria and market, Smith & Brown; E. S. Potter, Potter, Stamford; Annie, Nelson, Baltimore; M. A. Hyer, Eldridge, Elizabethport, Jos. Eneas; Phoebe Bride, Brewster, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen 1st inst. and Southampton 4th, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 673 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and high seas the entire passage. Off the Needles, passed steamship Saxonia, hence for Hamburg. June 10, lat. 48½, lon. 48½ W., passed bark Recife and steamship Africa, both bound E. The Weser arrived at Sandy Hook on Friday, at midnight, where she was detained 11 hours by a dense fog.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston via Key West June, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Key West, Rudolf, Boston.

U. S. steam frigate Franklin, ——, Boston.

Bark Suiska, (Brem.,) Schumacher, Bremen 41 ds., with mdse. and 325 passengers to Scholborg & Kassen. From the 1st to the 3d inst. had a heavy gale from N. W. Had 2 deaths and 1 birth among the passengers.

Bark Jenny, (Brem.,) Henrici, Bremen 42 ds., with mdse. and 366 passengers to F. Schwoon.

Bark Sator, (Aus.,) Hreglich, Bordeaux 39 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Smith.

Bark Partia, (of Scarboro,) Jameson, Sunderland April 4, and the Lizzards 25th, with coal to Wm. F. Tufts & Co. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig La Cayenne, Doharty, Aux Cayes 13 ds., with logwood, &c., and 1 passenger to Wilson & Camman. Left no vessels.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Walsh & Carver.

Schr. Mentor, (Port.,) De Velho, Oporto 57 ds., with cork, &c., to Osborn & Lauteran.

Schr. L. De Hart, De Hart, Providence, for Georgetown.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Coombs, Providence.

Schr. M. Smith, Prescott, Greenport, for Rondout.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Linnecken, Norwalk.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. L. Raymond, Lord, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. Walker, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Newport.

Schr. Eva, Bishop, Chincoteague.

Schr. W. A. Vail, Parker, Alexandria.

Schr. Wave, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Susan, steers, Norfolk.

WIND—At sunset, S.; light.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Allemannia, Corsica, St. Laurent, City of Paris, Minnesota, Helvetia, E. S. Terry, Champion, Saragossa, Wilmington, Tybee, George Washington, San Jacinto, E. C. Knight, Hatteras, Niagara and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15—Arr. ships Mongolia, from Calcutta; brig Globe, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, June 14—Arr. schr. Ben Willis, from New-Orleans; steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia. Sld. schr. E. J. Palmer, Baltimore.

June 15.—Sld. steamers Manhattan and E. B. Souder, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 14—Arr. ship J. D. Thurston, Callao, with guano. Spoke on the 2d inst., schr. Donna Marat, from Machias for the West Indies.

June 15.—The frigates Portsmouth and Macedonian, and sloop-of-war Dale, arrived from Annapolis, and are making preparations to sail for the Mediterranean, on a Summer cruise. Commander S. R. Luce commands the fleet. The ship S. D. Thurston, from Callao, with guano, has been ordered to Baltimore.

GLOUCESTER, June 14—Arr. bark Prima Donna, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, June 14—Arr. steamer Leo, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 14—Sld. steamer Fairbanks, for New York.

June 15.—Sld. steamer Sopho, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 15.—The schr. Kate E. Rich, of Absecom, which was ashore near Highland Light, Cape Cod, came off last night, and is now in Provincetown harbor.

The schr. J. P. Kirtland, of Barnstable, from Philadelphia for Boston, with coal, ran ashore on Hay Head on the 13th inst., in a fog, and sunk immediately. Crew saved.

Spoken, &c.

City of Montreal—ship, Capt. Daggett, from Glasgow, June 12, lon. 69.

Norden—Norw. bark, from Newcastle for New-Haven, June 12, lon. 69.—By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 383, June 15, 1867.
38, 65, 6, 42, 52, 67, 16, 19, 31, 5, 60, 12, 34.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 384, June 15, 1867.
12, 61, 25, 17, 51, 33, 45, 9, 16, 67, 32, 59, 72.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 307, June 15, 1867.
36, 22, 68, 2, 42, 16, 27, 60, 70, 24, 18, 46, 56.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 308, June 15, 1867.
72, 28, 66, 65, 2, 34, 21, 48, 8, 41, 75, 68, 13.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 190, June 15, 1867.
68, 37, 39, 67, 10, 11, 35, 33, 18, 28, 48.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 191, June 15, 1867.
41, 60, 51, 45, 2, 74, 15, 56, 63, 9, 35, 19, 31.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 200, June 15, 1867.
64, 49, 62, 22, 24, 20, 40, 13, 69, 68, 39.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 201, June 15, 1867.
74, 16, 54, 33, 73, 21, 29, 37, 41, 10, 27, 45, 56.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class C. on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries. Information given and circulars sent by addressing PARKER & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Room No. 7, and No. 131 Fulton-st.